The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XLVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 17, 1847. NO. 34.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 25th day of May next*, viz.:

The account of George Robinette, Executor of the last will and testament of William Gardner, deceased.

The account of George Robinette, Administrator of the estate of Mary Gardner, deceased.

The first account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of William Hartzell, deceased.

The account of George Kershler, Executor of the last will and testament of Moses F. Marsh, deceased.

The account of Philip Wolf, Administrator of the estate of Henry Palmer, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Thomas M'Kee, deceased.

The account of William M'Curdy, Executor of the last will and testament of William Breckenridge, deceased.

The account of Jacob Schlosser, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Underwood, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bosserman, John Bosserman and Peter Bosserman, Executors of the last will and testament of John Bosserman, sen., deceased.

The account of William Vanorsdel, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Vanorsdel, deceased.

The account of Henry Riley, Executor of the last will and testament of John Strausbaugh, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields, Guardian of John, Helen M., Sarah Mary, Euphemia M., Charles M'Clean, Elizabeth Harriet, and Martha V. Knox, minor children of Samuel Knox, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields and Samuel Knox, Trustees, &c. of Samuel Knox, deceased.

The account of Geo. W. D. Irvin and James Cooper, Administrators of the estate of George Irvin, deceased.

The account of David Leas, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Sillicks, deceased.

The second and final account of Moses M'Clean, Esq., Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Samuel Hutchinson, deceased.

The account of Henry Comfort, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Comfort, deceased.

The account of William King, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Wm. M'Clellan, Esq. deceased.

The account of H. B. Cauffman, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Wood, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 26, 1847. } tc.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having asssociated his Brother with him in the Mercantile business, would respectfully ask all persons indebted to him to call and make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

WILLIAM RUTHRAUFF

May 3. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20 tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regutation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2. tf

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2 2.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

SHAFTBURY, Vt., Aug. 3, 1840.

Dr. Jayne:—Dear Sir,—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your Hair Tonic, to wit. Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I had been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed, it is constitutional with my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I, however, commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

May 3. 3t

Poetry.

[*From the Home Journal.*]

LINES.

BY D. ELLEN GOODMAN.

How many a bright and beautiful thing
Has passed from the earth away;
How many a vision, on golden wing,
Has come to the heart with a whispering
Like zephyrs 'mid flowers at play.

How many a fond and glorious dream
Has come to the yearning breast,
Encircling the past with a roseate beam,
And making the future more beautiful seem,
In its bloom and brightness drest.

How many a blossom has sprung to birth,
To die 'neath some chilling breath,
And many a voice with its tones of mirth,
That had sent its music over the earth,
Has grown faint and still in death.

How many an eye, with its glance of light,
And its look of gentle trust—
With its soft, deep blue, or its hazel bright,
Has been shrouded o'er by the gloom of night,
And its beam quenched in the dust.

How many a youthful and loving band
In the flesh of early bloom,
Has shrunk beneath Death's cold, withering hand,
And silently passed to that "better land"—
That region beyond the tomb.

☞There is a beautiful thought in the following. It is from Sergeant Talfourd's "Ion:"

It is a little thing
To give a cup of water, yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May send a shock of pleasure to the soul
More exquisite than when nectarious juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours.
'Tis a little thing to speak some common word
Of comfort, which hath almost lost its use,
Yet on the ear of him who thought to die
Unmourned, 'twill fall like choicest music.

Miscellaneous.

A Thought for every Day.—We see not, in this life, the end of human actions. The influence never dies. In every widening circle it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes from this to an eternal world—time determines what shall be our condition in that world.—Every morning when we go forth, we lay the moulding hand on our destiny, and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrates in eternity;—not a voice but reports to the throne of God. Let youth, especially, think of these things, and let every one remember, that in this world where character is in its formation state, it is a serious thing, to speak, to act.

The Centre of the Universe.—Dr. Mæder, of the Dorpat Observatory, in Russia, announces the discovery of the grand central star, or sun, around which our sun, with all its planets, and the other suns with theirs, if they have any, revolve. It is the star Alcyone, one of the Pleiades. It has long been known to astronomers that the fixed stars have a proper motion. Guided by the observations of the elder Herschell, as to the figure of that stratum of stars to which our sun belongs, Dr. M. has been led to look for a star which would fulfill the conditions required by the observed motions as centre, and has satisfied himself that the star Alcyone fulfils the conditions better than any other. According to the Doctor's rough approximation, the distance of the great centre is thirty-four million times that of the sun, and the time of the sun's revolution is 18,200,000 years. Light travelling at the rate of twelve millions of miles per minute would be five hundred and thirty years coming from the great centre.

Cleanliness.—There is nothing so cheering as a nice woman. On the contrary, a woman who is negligent in her dress, is, above all sights, the most disagreeable. Let a man be as indecent as he may, but save us from a sluggish woman. After a man has gone through the duties of the day devolving upon him as a husband and a father, it gives him much pleasure to find, on his return home in the evening, his wife neatly attired, and every thing about the house in order for his reception. The cares of life are then counter-balanced by the pleasure at home. We never saw a lazy woman that was not indecent in dress, and never an indecent woman that was not a fretful, irascible wife, in short, such a wife as no one could live with comfortably.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to defamation. They who are harmless and innocent, can have no gratification that way; but it ever arises from a neglect of what is laudable in a man's self, and an impatience in seeking it in another.

It costs much more to be vicious than it does to be virtuous. It is a matter of economy to practice virtue in all things. One vice often costs more than ten virtues.

There is no more constant and deep source of misery than discontent. No matter what our circumstances may be, if we are discontented all is misery, and an unfavorable aspect is thrown over every advantage and prospect.

A Hunter.—Bob, is that dog of yours a pointer? No, he is half hunter and half setter; he hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when he is satisfied.

Fruit Trees.—An excellent plan for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and for promoting their growth and health, is to take a bucket of soft soap and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk, from top to bottom,—this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms, or the egg insects; and the soap becoming dissolved by the rain, descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

Save your Soap-Suds.—There is scarcely a plant that is not benefited by watering with soap-suds. It furnishes nutritive matter as well as moisture—keeps off insects, and promotes a rapid growth. The Gardener's Chronicle states, that while there has been a great failure in the cabbage and cauliflower gardens generally, those watered with soap-suds have produced plants of the finest quality, and entirely escaped the injuries inflicted by insects upon others.

Grant Thorburn says that his wife has lost but one tea spoon since they have kept house. This venerable gentleman says:

"I now have silver tea spoons in my house, and in daily use, which I bought forty-five years ago, and table spoons I bought thirty years ago—but my wife always counted them when they went into the kitchen—had them brought up and put into her own hands—thus we have lost only one tea-spoon since we commenced housekeeping."—*N. York Express.*

ECONOMY.

"What are ye after, Barney?"

"Writing a letter, sure."

"And where would you be after sending it to."

"It is not my intention to send it at all. Isn't a copper as good in my pocket as in the post office?"

"Aye, faith: and ye always was the boy that know'd how to save the pennies. But where is the letter agoing?"

"To Misther O'Toole, in Kilkenny."

"And who'll carry it if the post office don't?"

"Well, do you see, I'm going to Kilkenny myself, to see Mr. O'Toole, and I thought I'd write this letter and take it along, as I shall save the postage, because you know it takes a power of contrivance to get along now-a-days, the times is so hard."

From New South Wales.—Late advices from this country speak of a most interesting report from the exploring expedition into the interior, under the direction of Sir Thos. Mitchell, addressed to the Governor, and running through a period from the 9th September to the 9th November last. Immense tracts of fertile land, watered by many rivers, has been discovered. The largest of these, which Sir Thomas named Victoria, he considers discharges itself into the Gulf of Carpentaria. In describing the appearance of the country, along the river, which he traced for about one hundred miles, he says the plains were verdant, and the luxuriant pasturage surpassed in quality, as it did in extent, any thing of the kind he had ever seen. New birds and new plants marked it out as a different region from any that had been previously explored. That the river is the most important of Australia, increasing as it does by successive tributaries, and not a mere product of distant ranges, admits, he says, of no dispute, and the downs and plains of Central Australia, through which it flows, seem sufficient to supply the whole world with animal food. The source of this river is about 24 50 S. lat., and 146 42 E. lon.

Fierce Encounter.—A friend, says the Baton Rouge, (La.) has made us a present of the horns of two bucks fastened together in a backwoods joust. When found, the bodies of the noble owners were decaying side by side. In the fierceness of their encounter the horns had sprung together, and defied all the efforts of the noble animals to separate them. The probability is, that in exhaustion they lay down thus helplessly and hopelessly united, and pined away life in starvation where abundance was all around them.

Miraculous Escape.—On Friday, the 23d ult., a young man named Beech, descended into the well of James Beech, in this county, for the purpose of cleaning it out. This he had accomplished, and was being drawn up, when the well caved in, burying him more than thirty feet below the surface of the earth. The neighbors were immediately summoned and commenced the tedious process of exhuming his body, for none supposed him to be living, with ten tons of stone and earth resting upon him. Wonderful to relate, after digging down a short distance, they heard his groans; this caused them to redouble their efforts, and after ten hours' hard labor they reached him. He was found in a sitting posture, with the water within three inches of his mouth. It was thought that the well-bucket, by forming an arch over his head, saved his life. The young man is able to be up and about, but shows strong marks of his recent suffering.—*Fairfax (Va.) News.*

From the Albany Argus.

DEVOTION AND PERSEVERANCE UNSURPASSED.

Some three years since, an eminent clergyman was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to the State Prison for a number of years. This person had a daughter, a noble girl of fourteen, who, during his confinement in the county jail, thought it not a hardship to enter the dreary cell in which he was confined, and there spend the live-long day in pouring balm upon the wounds made in the heart of the unfortunate father; and in order to be ever present to cheer his gloomy solitude, became a boarder in the jailor's family. After his sentence her agony was intense. In the bitterness of grief, she hastened to her father's apartment, and declared that she would never leave him, but would be a participant in his sufferings.

Compulsory means to effect her removal were about being taken, when one remarked that duty was calling her to leave and comfort an afflicted mother.—A radiant smile lit her countenance, while she quietly submitted to return home, having been assured by her friends that they would see her father pardoned in three months. The shock was too powerful. Upon meeting her mother, nature gave way, and Elizabeth was prostrated on a bed of sickness. Reason left her seat, and during one long year the patient's life was in jeopardy; and if hopes of her recovery were now and then entertained by her friends, these were dimmed by the prospect of her becoming a confirmed lunatic.

E. was restored to health, both in body and mind. Her first inquiry was whether an effort had been made to obtain her father's release. Being answered in the negative, she hastened to her friends and urged a fulfillment of their promises.—After two applications had been unsuccessfully made to the Executive, she resolved to see the Governor herself, hoping by a disclosure of facts best known to the prisoner's family, his pardon might be obtained. Twice she journeyed to Albany, without gaining the object in view. A third time she left home with a determination never to revisit that spot, unless she could be the messenger of her father's pardon.

To use her own language, "three long years had rolled their course, during which, she had debarred herself of every youthful amusement, avoided social intercourse, sacrificed every feeling of delicacy, and now it would be but little to devote her life as the last pledge of affection she owed a morally innocent, though unfortunate father." Upon her arrival in Albany, she found that her petition had been granted. Her joy was complete, and she has since declared that the paper presented by the Governor was an ample reward for every inconvenience she had sustained, inasmuch as "it has drawn a greater prize than was ever purchased in lottery."

This interesting family are now enjoying each other's society; although it is to be deplored that the over exertion of the daughter has prostrated her physical powers, her health being now in a precarious state; yet it is hoped that the remedies in use will prove effectual, and thus, one destined to be the fairest ornament of her sex, be preserved, a joy to her parents and a blessing to society.

We understand that Miss B. has, for the past year, been a member of the Utica Female Academy, where she has gained a high reputation, in point of both talents and character.

Fearful and Fatal Explosions.—A late London paper says:—"A dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal mine near Mons, on the 22d ult. at a time when fifty men were in it.—Twenty-six were killed, and the others were got out more or less injured. An explosion of the same kind also took place on the 23d, in one of the coal-pits of La Grane, in Alsace, and caused a dreadful loss of life. Out of thirty-six workmen in the pit at the moment, twenty-four perished, and the other twelve are seriously burnt. Seventeen of the bodies have been got out, but the other seven still remain in the pit, it being impossible to reach the spot where they are lying, in consequence of a portion of the coal bed being on fire. Nothing has transpired to show how this accident occurred."

Interesting Coincidence.—Three male infants were baptized in a Presbyterian church at Rochester, N. Y., last week. Their mothers were sisters, the officiating minister was their brother, assisted by their father. Beside the eight adults who took part in the service, there were twenty of the same family present on the occasion.

Two immense sums of money have been devised in England to persons in this country. The first is the famous Townley estate, in the division of which it is believed that the family of the Lawrences, in New York, will ultimately obtain over $25,000,000. The other is a windfall, amounting to $20,000,000, which is said to be inherited by a gentleman in New Castle, Maine, of the name of Jennings.

Battle of Cerro Gordo.

The following order was issued by Gen. Scott on the day before the battle of Cerro Gordo. He appears to have had no doubt as to the result of the attack—looking upon the overthrow of the Mexicans as a natural consequence. A cotemporary remarks, "In Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as 'fail.'"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Plan del Rio, April 18, 1847.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.

The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow—probably before 10 o'clock, A. M.

The second (Twiggs') division of regulars is already advanced within easy turning distance towards the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the National Road in the enemy's rear, so as to cut off a retreat towards Xalpa.

It may be reinforced to-day, if unexpectedly attacked in force, by regiments—one or two taken from Shield's brigade of volunteers. If not, the two volunteer regiments will march for that purpose at daylight to-morrow morning, under Brig. Gen. Shields, who will report to Brig. Gen. Twiggs on getting up with him, or the General-in chief, if he be in advance.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Worth's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sunrise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brigadier Gen. Pillow's brigade will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning along the route he has carefully reconnoitered, and stand ready as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner if circumstances should favor him—to pierce the enemy's line of batteries at such point—the nearer the river the better—as he may select. Once in the rear of that line, he will turn to the right or left, or both, and attack the batteries in reverse, or if abandoned, he will pursue the enemy with vigor until further orders.

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the National Road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried or abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue with vigor.

This pursuit may be continued for many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions, towards Jalapa.—Consequently, the body of the army will not return to this encampment; but be followed to-morrow afternoon, or early the next morning, by the baggage trains of the several corps. For this purpose, the feebler officers and men of each corps will be left to guard its camp and effects, and to load up the latter in the wagons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of this day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried, or that the general pursuit has commenced, one wagon for each regiment and one for the cavalry, will follow the movement, to receive, under the direction of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital.

The Surgeon General will organize this important service and designate that hospital, as well as the medical officers be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue the enemy, will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistence for at least two days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. General.

The following incident of the battle is given by a correspondent of the Delta:

The volunteer force attacked a fort of the enemy, near our camp, about 10 o'clock, and were repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded—the second regiment of Tennessee infantry sustaining the major part. The entrance to this fort was protected by the guns of two others in the vicinity, which continued to pour in a cross fire until our men reached within fifty steps of the breastwork, and then the principal object of attack—the central one—let off their guns, charged with grape, and our men were fairly swept off by the balls. The charge was not renewed, as the capitulation was effected too soon after to recommence the attack.

The Vera Cruz American Flag states that Ampudia was not in the battle, neither he nor Santa Anna having ventured within the lines, but like cowardly poltroons stood off prepared to run as soon as they discovered that the tide of battle was turning against them.

Gen. Ampudia made a narrow escape from being captured at Jalapa, by the American forces that started in pursuit.

The American Eagle of the 20th, represents the scene from the top of Cerro Gordo as one of the most horrible to imagine. Dead bodies of Mexicans were to be seen on every spot, piled in heaps, wherever the eye was directed, literally covering the ascent from the base to the top. The wounded of both armies had been conveyed to Vera Cruz by the American soldiers, and every attention paid them.

In the hospitals there were hundreds of wounded, of both armies, lying side by side, under the care of our surgeons. A great number of limbs had been amputated, and the wounds of all were being dressed.

When the Mexicans gave way on the hill, they started down the descent like so many stones, rolling over pell mell, and suffering death and destruction by their own cowardice, add to which a terrific shower of balls poured down on them from our victorious troops.

The force of the Mexicans in the battle under Santa Anna is variously estimated. Some accounts state them to have numbered 20,000, whilst others estimate them at 15,000.

Among those who accepted their parole, was Gen. Herrera, Ex-President of Mexico.

What Next?—Santa Anna, with his army, having been again routed, the question has been frequently asked "what will be his next move, and what will be the result of his defeat?" The Union, of Saturday evening, thus alludes to these questions:

He may be able to resist the storm which is beating upon him; but suppose him to have lost the confidence of his country? Suppose that, no longer able to hold the reins of Government, he resigns the dictatorship, or is superseded in his office, who will succeed him? If Mexico be willing to make overtures for peace, who is to treat with the United States? Gomez Farias, the Vice President, will assume the reins, unless he has resigned them. In case of the default both of the President and Vice President, we understand that the Chief Justice of the Republic will succeed to the executive functions.

No one can undertake to predict the result; but if a treaty be made, it must be submitted to Congress for its ratification. The present convention is, we believe, now in session. It is sometimes denominated a Congress, and it is endowed with the power of carrying on the war, and, we take for granted, of concluding a peace. Whether the war be continued, or a peace be made, is one of those problems which it scarcely falls to the sagacity of any man to solve.

A brutal father in Philadelphia wagered a few days since with some wretch as unfeeling as himself, that his son, a mere lad, could drink three bottles of porter. The child, in obedience to his father's stern command, drank off the contents of two bottles, and a part of the third. Failing to accomplish the task the unnatural father became enraged, and thrusting the neck of the bottle into his child's mouth, poured the liquid down his throat. For a while the lad's life was despaired of, but medical treatment finally restored him.

A Spunky Wife.—In one of the New York city prints appears the following advertisement:

New York, April 30, 1847.—This is to give notice that John Henry Covill has left his bed and board somewhere in the middle of December, 1846, and if he gives no information where he can be heard from within three months, I shall get married again and leave the city.

ELIZABETH COVILL.

It is computed that there are in France 2,100,000 dogs; on an average each consumes half a pound of bread in one day. In times of scarcity the dogs fare better than men. In Constantinople there are half a million of dogs, nearly all of which take care of themselves. In Europe they are a costly appendage to a family.

A Good One.—A chandler advertised his candles for the late illumination in Philadelphia, as especially adapted to celebrate the victories of General Taylor, as they *wouldn't run.*

Holiday Generals.—Referring to the elevation of Col. Cushing to a Brigadier Generalship, without having any military experience, the New Orleans Picayune thus illustrates the impolicy of appointing raw men to posts of responsibility.

"Gen. Pillow's defences at Camargo were the laughter of the service. In throwing up entrenchments he actually made the ditch on the wrong side—converting a breastwork designed for the protection of the city into a convenient cover for an assailing party. Now that he is a Major General, it is reasonable to suppose that the next time he tries his hand at the business he will make his ditches on both sides."

The fight near Pueblos de los Angelos, in California, occurred on the 8th of January. When the American force arrived in sight of the enemy, Commodore Stockton proposed a halt, but General Kearney said he could not halt on that day, and gave orders for the advance.

Specie.—The "Caledonia" brought a larger amount of gold and silver than any preceding steamer, viz: about two and a half millions of dollars. More is yet to come, for a large insurance, we hear, has been made on the steamer for the 4th of May.

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

A Detailed Account of the Battle.

In the New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst., we find the following general description of the battle, founded on information furnished by Captain Hughes, of the Topographical Corps:

On the arrival of the other division of the army at the encampment of Gen. Twiggs, on the 16th of April, Gen. Scott, after taking a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, determined to storm them. The position occupied by the enemy was regarded by them as impregnable, and truly to any other than American soldiers it must have appeared an insurmountable and impracticable undertaking to carry it by storm or take it by strategy.

The road from Vera Cruz, as it passes the Plan del Rio, which is a wide rocky bed of a once large stream, is commanded by a series of high cliffs, rising one above the other, and extending several miles, and all well fortified. The road then debouches to the right, and, curving around the ridge, passes over a high cliff, which is completely enfiladed by forts and batteries. This ridge is the commencement of the *Perra Templada*—the upper or mountainous country.

The high and rocky ravine of the river protected the right flank of the position, and a series of most abrupt and apparently impassable mountains and ridges covered their left. Between these points, running a distance of two or three miles, a succession of strongly fortified forts bristled at every turn, and seemed to defy all bravery and skill. The Cerro Gordo commanded the road on a gentle declination, like a glacis, for nearly a mile. An approach in that direction was impossible. A front attack must have terminated in the almost entire annihilation of our army. But the enemy expected such an attack, confiding in the desperate valor of our men, and believing that it was impossible to turn their position to the right or left. Gen. Scott, however, with the eye of a skillful General, perceived the trap set for him, and determined to avoid it. He therefore had a road cut to the right, so as to escape the front fire from the Cerro, and turn his position on the left flank. This movement was made known to the enemy by a deserter from our camp, and consequently a large increase of force under Gen. Vega, was sent to the forts on their left.

Gen. Scott, to cover his flank movements, on the 14th of April, ordered forward Gen. Twiggs against the fort on the steep ascent in front and a little to the left of the Cerro. Col. Harney commanded this expedition, and at the head of the rifles and some detachments of infantry and artillery, carried this position under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. Having secured this position in front and near the enemy's strongest fortification, and having, by incredible labor, elevated one of our large guns to the top of the fort, Gen. Scott prepared to follow up his advantages. A demonstration was made from this position against another strong fort in the rear, and near the Cerro, but the enemy were considered too strong, and the undertaking was abandoned. A like demonstration was made by the enemy.

On the next day, the 18th, Gen. Twiggs was ordered forward from the position he had already captured, against the fort which commanded the Cerro.—Simultaneously an attack on the fortifications on the enemy's left was to be made by Generals Shields' and Worth's divisions, who moved in separate columns, while Gen. Pillow advanced against the strong forts and difficult ascents on the right of the enemy's position. The enemy, fully acquainted with Gen. Scott's intended movement, had thrown large bodies of men into the various positions to be attacked. The most serious enterprise was that of Twiggs, who advanced against the main fort that commanded the Cerro. Nothing can be conceived more difficult than this undertaking. The steep and rough character of the ground, the constant fire of the enemy in front, and the cross-fire of the forts and batteries which enfiladed our lines, made the duty assigned to Gen. Twiggs, one of surpassing difficulty. Nothing prevented our men from being utterly destroyed but the steepness of the ascent, under which they could shelter. But they sought no shelter, and onward rushed against a hailstorm of balls and musket shot, led by the gallant Harney, whose noble bearing elicited the applause of the whole army.—His conspicuous and stalwart frame at the head of his brigade, his long arm waving his men on to the charge, his sturdy voice ringing above the clash of arms and the din of conflict, attracted the attention alike of the enemy and of our own army.

On, on, he led the columns, whose front lines melted before the enemy's fire like snow flakes in a torrent, and staid not their course until, leaping over the rocky barriers and bayoneting their gunners, they drove the enemy pell mell from the fort, delivering a deadly fire into their ranks, from their own guns, as they hastily retired. This was truly a gallant deed, worthy the Chevalier Bayard of our army, as the intrepid Harney is well styled. General Scott, between whom and Col. Harney there had existed some coolness, rode up to the Colonel after this achievement, and remarked to him, "Col. Harney, I cannot now adequately express my admiration of your gallant achievement, but at the proper time I shall take great pleasure in thanking you in proper terms." Harney, with the modesty of true valor, claimed the praise as due to his officers and men.—Thus did the division of the gallant veteran Twiggs carry the main position of the enemy and occupy the fort which commanded the road. It was here the enemy received their heaviest loss, and there Gen. Vazquez was killed.

A little after, Gen. Worth having, by great exertions, passed the steep and craggy heights on the enemy's left, summoned a strong fort in the rear of the Cerro to surrender. This fort was manned by a large force under Gen. Pinzon, a mulatto officer of considerable ability and courage, who seeing the Cerro carried, thought prudent to surrender, which he did, with all his force. Gen. Shields was not so fortunate in the battery which he attacked, and which was commanded by Gen. La Vega. A heavy fire was opened on him, under which the fort was carried with some loss by the gallant Illinoisians, under Baker and Bennett, supported by the New Yorkers, under Burnett. Among those who fell under this fire was the gallant General, who received a grape-shot through his lungs, by which he was completely paralyzed, and, at the last accounts, was in a lingering state. On the enemy's right, Gen. Pillow commenced the attack against the strong forts near the river. The Tennesseans, under Haskell, led the column, and the other volunteer regiments followed. This column unexpectedly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery, by which Haskell's regiment was nearly cut to pieces, and the other volunteer regiments were severely handled. Gen. Pillow withdrew his men, and was preparing for another attack when the operations at the other points having proved successful, the enemy concluded to surrender. Thus the victory was complete, and four Generals, and about 5,000 men were taken prisoners by our army. One of their principal Generals, and a large number of other officers, killed.

The Mexican force on this occasion certainly exceeded our own. The Mexican officers admitted that Santa Anna had 8,000 men in the lines, and 6,000, including 2,000 lancers, outside of the entrenchments. Gen. Scott's force was about 8,000, Gen. Quitman's brigade not having arrived in time to take part in the engagement. Gen. Ampudia was second in command of the Mexicans, and superintended the operations of the enemy. When the Cerro was carried he was seen retreating on a fine white charger, his hat falling off as he galloped away. Many of the Mexicans escaped by a by-path which runs off from the main road between the Cerro and the fort carried by Gen. Worth. As to Santa Anna and Canalizo, they retreated in time to escape by the main road. Their conduct was regarded as most cowardly. Some of the Mexican officers who were taken prisoners do not hesitate to attribute their defeat to the cowardice or corruption of Santa Anna. The infantry that fought so well at Buena Vista, all the regular artillerists of the Republic, including several able naval officers, were present. Some of the officers whom Gen. Scott released at the capitulation of Vera Cruz, without exforting a parole on account of their gallantry, were found among the killed and wounded. A gallant young officer named Halzinger, a German by birth, who extorted the admiration of our army in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, by seizing a flag which was cut down by our balls and holding it up in his hands until a staff could be procured, had been released by Gen. Scott without a parole. He was found among the desperately wounded at Cerro Gordo.

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was about as large as our own, but in addition to this, the loss of 6,000 prisoners and some of their best officers.—Our army captured about thirty pieces of beautiful brass cannon, of large calibre, and mostly manufactured at the Royal Foundry at Seville.

A large quantity of fixed ammunition, of very superior quality, was also taken.

The private baggage and money chest of Santa Anna, containing $20,000, was also captured. The latter was delivered over to the Pay Department. The volunteers who were employed in carrying the specie into camp cracked many a joke over the prospect of soon being paid off in Mexican coin and free of expense to Uncle Sam.

When our forces had carried the various positions of the enemy, and the road was cleared, Gen. Twiggs started in hot pursuit of the fugitive Santa Anna, and pressed close upon his heels. A strong position, five miles west of Cerro Gordo, fortified and defended by a fine battery of long brass guns, was abandoned by the enemy and occupied by our troops. Gen. Twiggs bivouacked within three miles of the lovely town of Jalapa.

In concluding our imperfect sketch of this brilliant achievement, we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the extraordinary deeds of our gallant army and able General. Scarcely a month has elapsed since our troops, under Scott, landed on the enemy's shores. In that time a strong walled city has been captured, together with an impregnable fortress; a pitched battle has been fought under the most unfavorable circumstances, and against the most formidable natural defences; twelve thousand prisoners have been taken, including some half a dozen general officers; five hundred splendid cannon, and an immense amount of munitions of war have been added to the national trophies. Truly, such results are glorious testimonials of the valor of our soldiers, and of the skill, gallantry, and perseverance of the accomplished General who led them.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL VICTORY.

Capture of Tuspan—Com. Tatnall, Lieut. Parker and others wounded.

We have the New Orleans Times of Monday, the 3d inst., and extras from the New Orleans Delta and Picayune of the same date, from which we make extracts. The Picayune (extra) says:

Captain Jackson reports that on the day of sailing he fell in with the American Squadron, twenty-five miles north of Vera Cruz, Commodore Perry in command. The squadron was returning from the Tuspan expedition. The Gen. Patterson was boarded from the U. S. Steamer Scorpion and received a mail.

Captain Jackson learned that Tuspan was taken on the 19th April, after a severe resistance from the Mexicans. The Americans had four men killed and about fourteen wounded. Among the wounded were four officers, namely, Com. Tatnall, slightly; Lieut. Parker, severely; Lieut. Hartstone, slightly; and Passed Midshipman Lowne, slightly. The last name is doubtless incorrectly reported. There is a passed Midshipman Lowry on the Navy Register.

The guns of the Mexicans at Tuspan were all spiked and the place rendered defenceless. It was then abandoned.

An Incident at Incarnacion.—A volunteer in the Illinois regiment, under Gen. Taylor, describes his visit to Incarnacion after the defeat of Santa Anna. He says:

"On the 1st and 2d instant, I accompanied an expedition under the command of Cols. Belknap and Bissell, to Incarnacion, where we found a wretched spectacle—several hundred Mexicans wounded, attended by gaunt, lean, hunger-stricken soldiers and women. On the road we saw many dead, and many at the point of death from hunger, thirst, and cold. There is no water between Agua Nueva and Incarnacion, and the horrors of Santa Anna's retreat over this arid desert of forty miles must have been indescribably terrific. We picked up a man, and a woman with a child at her breast, of whom the first had not tasted food or water in seven days. He died a few miles this side of Incarnacion.

"We took another into the town or rancho. There we found many suffering for want of food. We relieved their wants like good Samaritans. The Mexican wounded officers, of whom many are superior men, seemed to be deeply affected by our kindness. I was much interested in Lieut. Francisco Contreras, fifteen years old, from the city of Mexico. He was severely wounded, and bore his pains with a stoic's fortitude, and a smile of most touching sweetness. His features were classically beautiful, and his head such as Spurzheim would have contemplated with rapture. Many of us left him to his destiny with a pang of regret that such a vision of beauty and heroism should be so transitory to our senses. The conduct of our men and officers to the enemy's wounded and to prisoners, both on the field of battle and after the conflict, was such as to make me proud of my countrymen."

The Hospitals at Vera Cruz.—We were told last evening that there were between a thousand and twelve hundred sick soldiers in the hospital at this place, but that the deaths were comparatively few. Many of these men are completely prostrated, worn down with disease, and the nature of the climate is such as to make a change absolutely necessary to bring them up again. To enable them effectually to recover, discharges are given in every case where the certificate of the physician to that effect is given. Several hundreds have already been sent home, and we notice too that many of the volunteer officers are retiring from service because of ill health.—*American Eagle of April 20th.*

Santa Anna's Leg.—The only part of the redoubtable Santa Anna that wouldn't run, says the New-York Sun, was his wooden leg. This heroic limb, to the honor of the grand army, stuck to the state carriage and dinner table, while its cowardly fellow fled. By the way, in seizing Santa Anna's hot dinner, Gen. Scott has taken another "hasty plate of soup."

Gen. Scott's Orders.—The spirit of Lundy's Lane, of Bridgewater, and of Queenstown, pervades the General Orders of the gallant Scott issued the day before the battle of "Cerro Gordo." The calm determination, heroic resolve, firm purpose, and judicious foresight displayed in this document, must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American. In Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." He never permits a doubt to cross the high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—no return. "The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned." And then he is not satisfied with a bare victory. He will not stop his onward course, and quietly repose on his laurels until he is reinforced: but he pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle, nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons; but with the determination to reap the benefit as well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his column upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit, until there is not one left to follow. Glory, then, to WINFIELD SCOTT! And forever silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unfailing in resources and wisdom!—*New Orleans Delta.*

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The dates from the city of Mexico state that Gomez Farias has been removed from power, a bill having passed Congress, 38 to 3, in favor of suppressing the Vice Presidency of the Republic, previous to Santa Anna leaving the capital. On the day after his departure Pedro Amago was chosen as his substitute, receiving 60 votes, and Almonte only 11.

Amago took the oath and entered upon his duties as a substitute on the 2d of April. The next day he held a consultation with various military officers and distinguished individuals on the propriety of fortifying the capital. Opinions were generally expressed that works should be immediately commenced, and the Government had charged the principal Engineer to prepare the plans for the fortifications in two days.

The inaugural address of Amago, and the address of Santa Anna to the Constituent Congress are published in the Picayune. The first discloses fully the views of the acting Executive in regard to the war, and the other will rank among Santa Anna's able productions.

All the speeches and public addresses breathe fierce and determined hostility to this country, and exclude all thoughts of peace. A guerilla warfare is strenuously advocated by the leading members of Congress.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a Washington letter of the following purport:

To conquer Mexico we must take it in detail—conquer each separate State, and make a separate treaty with each, and keep an army in it for the maintenance of peace. All this will constitute a twenty years' job. Not one officer of the army, who has been lately in Mexico, not a single individual who is acquainted with the present condition of things in Mexico, predicts or expects a peace. A general officer of the army, who has rendered active services during the war, at the head of the Quarter Master's Department, gives it as his opinion, it is said, that the war will not end for five years. Whatever Santa Anna could at one time have done towards the conclusion of a peace, he is now powerless for that purpose. Were he to conclude a peace to-day, he would lose his power to-morrow.

Speculations are, I see, revived concerning the Island of Cuba. The "Queen of the Indies," as Cuba has been called, is in a condition far from being settled or permanent. The inhabitants are content with Spanish dominion, but would prefer liberty to any foreign dominion. They apprehend that Spain cannot long maintain her dominion over the island, and that its owpership must be transferred to Great Britain,—of which measure, emancipation of slaves would be the immediate, and, as the inhabitants suppose, ruinous consequences. In this state of things the Creoles again express a desire, it is said, that the United States should become their ally or protector.

The United States will certainly never permit Cuba to go under the dominion of Great Britain. The Government of the United States will never surrender to a foreign naval power the *key of the Gulf of Mexico.* Cuba must remain as she is: become independent; or become a Territory or State of the American Union.

The American Flag, published at Matamoras, says that Col. CUSHING has received orders from Gen. TAYLOR, desiring him to call on the Alcaldes of that place, and demand indemnification for the destruction of public property of the United States by Mexican robbers in that Department of the Republic. The Flag says—"The proportion of this Department is $17,500, and can be liquidated in mules at $20 a head, beef cattle at 10, or corn at 3 per *fanega*, (three bushels.)"—Several other Departments will be called upon in the same manner.

The Nashville Union declares that General Taylor is "indebted for *the distinction he has acquired to the favor of the Administration in giving him the opportunity to acquire it.*"

And, therefore, the "Nashville Union" thinks that old Rough and Ready should be very grateful to his Excellency the President. If this principle were carried out, Washington should be considered a debtor to George the Third for giving the Americans an opportunity to distinguish themselves by resisting his tyranny; the physician who sets a broken limb should consider himself under obligation to the person who broke it; the lawyer who makes a reputation in the prosecution of a criminal, should be indebted to him for committing a crime; the firemen who distinguish themselves at a conflagration must be indebted to the incendiary who caused it; and, above all, Gen. Taylor is more indebted to Santa Anna than to Mr. Polk for the opportunities of distinguishing himself in Mexico.—*Tribune.*

But how could Santa Anna have given Gen. Taylor the opportunity of distinguishing himself if the President had not sent Santa Anna into Mexico to head her Army? So, view it as you will, Rough and Ready is indebted to Mr. Polk for the chance of winning the victory of Buena Vista.—*Nat. Int.*

Victims of Famine.—Two millions of human beings, according to the Dublin Nation, are destined to perish by this year's famine in Ireland! a population sufficient for a powerful State—and two-thirds of our own at the time of the revolutionary struggle. The mind shudders at the bare contemplation of the fact: what then must be the feelings of the spectators of the horrible calamity?

A YEAR OF WAR.

Saturday and Sunday week were respectively the anniversaries of the battles of *Palo Alto* and *Resaca de la Palma*—the first regular conflicts which took place between the troops of the United States and Mexico during the present War. One year of strife has since passed by—the work of death and destruction has been zealously prosecuted, and what has been gained? Martial Glory? Yes—as much as can be acquired against such a foe. Territory too has been overrun—Cities have been taken—the laurels of *Monterey* and *Buena Vista*—of *Vera Cruz* and the last victory of *Cerro Gordo*, whose narrative is communicated to our readers in this paper, have been gathered. This makes all the gain. But reverse the picture. Behold the vast sums of money expended—no slight consideration in itself—call to mind the brave, the youthful and the warm-hearted who have fallen sacrifices to disease in hospitals, or violent deaths on battle-fields—visit in imagination the houses of mourning in our own land made melancholy by these fruits of war—think upon the widows and orphans—bereaved parents and sorrowing relatives, who will never forget this struggle, and will have one dark day at least in every future year on which the memory of their loss will return, and is the grand result a cause of triumph and congratulation? True—the enemy has suffered even more; Mexicans no doubt have their domestic ties and the affections of relationship as well as we; but does it console our mourners that others have been bereft in like manner as themselves? The authors and provokers of this war, have a heavy account to render. Blood cries against them from the ground on which it has been spilled. Let them look to it. This is confessedly now an "Aggressive War"—a War of Conquest in fact, and the flimsy disguises which were first thrown around it are fast falling away. The people of this country are discontented with seeing forces kept in the field at their expense, not to defend our homes and firesides, but to invade the homes and firesides of another nation. They inquire why it is so—they recognize it as no part of our policy to wage such a contest. It will not do to return the empty shout of "GLORY," nor to boast that we must have a new map every two years to include our acquisitions by War; there is a *moral sense* that must be satisfied, and they who expect to dazzle the American People by visions of Victory and Conquest, will find in the end that they have placed too low an estimate upon their Intelligence, Integrity and Religious Principle.—*York Republican.*

THE MARCH TO MEXICO.

The Pennsylvanian says:

Gen. Scott must before this have entered the Halls of the Montezumas.—He has doubtless garrisoned Jalapa, which is a city remarkable for its healthy location and the beautiful country which surrounds it, as he will all the other towns on the route to the capital. There is no yellow fever at Jalapa.—The next place of importance is Perote, a walled city, containing one of the five fortresses of Mexico, where the State prisoners are confined, and where, we believe, Midshipman Rogers has been detained. The population of Perote is over 10,000. It is distant from Jalapa about 50 miles, and is nearly mid-way between the capital and Vera Cruz.—There is no place of any importance after passing Perote, until you come to Puebla, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, with a thriving population, principally engaged in the manufacture of lead, cotton goods, glass, earthenware, and soap—with numerous and splendid churches—fine Spanish houses, with lofty ceilings and ornamented walls—broad, clean streets—and a cathedral, the interior of which is a perfect blaze of gold and precious stones. Mr. THOMPSON, in his work calls Puebla "the Lowell of Mexico."—It is a walled city, and is distant from the capital about 78 miles. The only town of any note between Puebla and the city of Mexico, is Cohuila, the ancient capital of a great and independent republic, which contained during the time of Cortez, and, according to his own account, 40,000 houses. It has declined into a town of 6,000 inhabitants. The noted pyramid here is a work of art, which, next to the pyramids of Egypt, approaches nearest to those of nature in magnitude and vastness. Its base covers upwards of 48 acres of ground, or about 4½ times more than the largest Egyptian pyramids. Cohuila is 70 miles from Mexico.

The Capital is a walled city, but is not supposed to be susceptible of a stubborn defence. It is a very wealthy city, and contains a population of 140,000—abounding in fine buildings, costly churches, public squares, and broad and regular streets.

German Emigration to America.—Upwards of 6,000 German emigrants during two weeks in April, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.—The greater part of them seemed to be rather well off. The town of Minden was lately so full of emigrants that it resembled the camp of a wandering tribe; the streets were literally crammed with baggage, and people waiting for the steamers. It is calculated that 120,000 Germans will emigrate this year. The desire to emigrate has extended to districts in Germany where it was never before felt, and among others, to the rich and fertile Saxon province of Prussia.

Incidents of the Battle of Cerro Gordo.

The New Orleans Delta has gathered various incidents connected with the Battle of Cerro Gordo. Speaking of the wounded, it says—

There was a great contrast, which illustrates the superior fortitude of the American character and constitution, between the bearing and conduct of the Mexican wounded and our own. The Mexicans seemed to be utterly prostrated by the slightest wounds, and evinced their despair and weakness by loud lamentations, by crossing their breasts and weeping like children. The Americans, on the other hand, bore their sufferings with manly fortitude, and with scarcely any demonstrations of pain or sorrow; they submitted to the most painful surgical operations without complaining; and, indeed, appeared to feel pride in the consciousness of having given proof of their devotion to the honor and flag of our Republic. Capt. Hughes relates that as he was approaching our Hospital, he met three privates of the Mounted Riflemen, who had just had their right arms amputated, and were quietly walking along whistling and chattering as if nothing had happened. Capt. Mason, a gallant Virginian, the son of the lamented Gen. Mason, who fell in a duel some years ago, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball. Shortly after undergoing amputation, this brave officer received his friends with great cheerfulness, and indulged in many a lively jest over his mishap.

Major Sumner.—Major Sumner, who led the Rifles in the attack of the 17th on the enemy's advanced position, made a very narrow escape. In the charge, he was struck on the head by a musket bullet. The bullet was flattened to the thinness of a dime, and retained on its surface the print of the Major's hair, and yet, strange to say, excepting the severance of an artery, he sustained no serious injury. The artery was taken up, and at the last accounts the Major was doing well. This excellent officer—accounted one of the best tacticians and disciplinarians in the army—may certainly felicitate himself on the strength of his cranniological defences. He will never find any difficulty in getting a liberal policy in any of our life insurance offices.

Mexican Prisoners.—Seventeen Mexican officers were brought to Vera Cruz under a strong escort. The Mexicans on the road had not heard of the battle or of its results, and when they saw the escort approaching, they ran out of their houses to see what it meant. As soon as the well known faces of their own officers, under an American guard, came within view, they seemed to be struck dumb with astonishment and alarm.—Gradually these feelings gave way to sorrow, and their lamentations over the misfortunes and disgrace of their country were loud and affecting.

From the foot of Cerro Gordo to Santa Anna's Hacienda, the roadside was lined with dead Mexicans and horses.—At or near the rancho where Gen. Twiggs overtook the retreating enemy, they lay thick around, and a more horrid scene it would be difficult to picture. Mexicans lay dead in every direction; some resting up against trees, others with legs and arms extended, and occasionally a lancer laying with his arm upon the charger that received his death-wound from the same volley that ended the career of his rider. Some of the prisoners passing through would occasionally halt to view the features of the deceased, and then, mending their gait, regain their place by the side of those who were more fortunate in the fight.

There are speculations afloat, extravagant enough, as to the extent of acquisition to be secured by the war. Thus we hear of the practicability of holding the whole of Mexico under a military government, the expenses to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the Mexican mines and custom duties. The Vera Cruz paper estimates the number of men that will be required to garrison Mexico, in such an event, at forty-seven regiments, or forty thousand men, to be stationed as follows: One regiment at Tampico, one in Vera Cruz, two in Jalapa, six in Puebla, sixteen in Mexico, three in Victoria, one in Matamoras, three in Oajaca, three in Guanajuato, three in Zacatecas, four in San Luis Potosi, three in Durango, two in Chihuahua, one in Saltillo, and five in Guadalajara.

The expense of maintaining this army is set down at fifteen millions of dollars per annum. The revenue from the new tariff is estimated at $13,000,000, and the imposition of a direct tax to the amount of $7,000,000, would suffice for the necessary expenditure and leave a surplus. It is further estimated, if permanent possession should be kept of the country, that the sale of the public lands, by encouraging immigration from the U. States and Europe, would annually amount to more than one-fourth of the above sum.

These speculations are vented with great coolness, as any absurdities may be which are confined entirely to the region of fancy. Nevertheless it is quite time that some understanding were had of the definite ends which the war is to accomplish, and which being accomplished, will leave further operations of invasion and conquest unnecessary. It will be for our Government to dictate the terms of peace, whether that step be taken now or hereafter; and the prosecution of the war for years would put us in no better condition to do so than we shall be in when our troops are in possession of the city of Mexico.—*Inq.*

A NEW FIRM!

W. & C. Ruthrauff.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile business under the firm of "W. & C. RUTHRAUFF," inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from the Cities with a large and carefully selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

for Spring and Summer wear, which they intend to sell at unusually low prices, at the Store room recently occupied by Wm. Ruthrauff, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church. Those wishing

TO MAKE BARGAINS

are invited to call and examine our stock of Goods, which is unusually large, and embraces handsomer styles of

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

Silks, Lawns, Mus. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.

than have ever before been offered to the citizens of Gettysburg—all of which will be sold at such prices as shall convince the public that we are sincere in professing to sell *"cheaper than ever!"*

☞It will at all times give us pleasure to show our Goods to all those who wish to examine them before purchasing elsewhere. *Country Produce* taken in exchange for Goods.

WILLIAM RUTHRAUFF,
CHARLES RUTHRAUFF.

April 19. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

of the newest styles and richest designs. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at UNUSUALLY LOW prices: making his assortment very full and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 19. 4t

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

☞The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. ☞Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5. 6t

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

☞All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

☞COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5. 3m

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.

IN BATTALIONS.

as follows, viz.: The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 10th of May next; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 11th; the 3d do. of do. on Tuesday the 18th.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, on Wednesday the 12th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 13th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 14th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 15th of May next: unless the Commanding Officer should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection

Commanding Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of Regimental or Battalion training; and they are required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective companies for both days of training, under oath or affirmation, marking distinctly the Township, Town, or Borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted of, unless they are properly and legally made, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer, One Dollar, for the use of the military fund, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1844.

☞Appeals for Volunteers on the 1st of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brig. Gen. 2d Brig 5th Div. Penna. Militia

April 12. tp

Whitehall Hotel,

Corner of Main and Pearce Sts. YORK, Penn.

REVIVED!

DANIEL MILLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the above well-known house, kept for many years by Mr. John Welsh and others as a Hotel. The house having recently undergone a thorough repair is now in first-rate order, and the proprietor is determined to spare neither labor or expense in providing for the comfort of those who may favor him with their company. His CHAMBERS will be furnished with every thing that will make them comfortable—his TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can afford—his BAR with the best liquors and other refreshments—his STABLING, which is as large and comfortable as any in the place, will be attended by an attentive Hostler—in short, every thing that can make guests comfortable will be found at *Whitehall.*

Having been engaged for some years in the business, and being determined to devote his whole time and attention to it, the public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone which may be necessary for the comfort of those who may make his house their stopping place.

His charges will be reasonable, to suit the times, and *Whitehall* shall assume, under the care of the subscriber, the character of a *first-rate Hotel at second rate prices.*

☞Boarders will be accommodated.

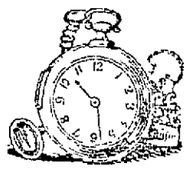
York, April 26. 3t

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATHIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of



CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. tf

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy.

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

☞Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORNEY's Drug Store.

☞The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. tf

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20. tf

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise

☞They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23. tf

Ribbons, Silks, Artificial Flowers,

Lace and Buckram Frames,

CROWNS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE MILLINERY LINE

G. EDWARDS & SON respectfully invite the attention of Country buyers, to their New and Cheap Stock of FANCY GOODS of every description, adapted for Spring trade; they would especially particularize their assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, which for style and cheapness are unrivalled in the city.

☞The new Spring shape in *Frames and Crowns*, in *Foundation Lace, Willow* and *Buckram*, manufactured as usual; also, *Silk* and *Cotton Ruches*, &c &c.

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON,
37 *South Second Street, Philadelphia.*

April 12. 6t

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, *Proprietor.*
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. 6m

Garden & Flower Seeds,

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,

Evergreens, Roses,

Plants, Roots, &c.

FOR sale every day in the Market below Sixth street, Philadelphia, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, a splendid collection of the above, comprising all choice and desirable varieties from the Garden and Nurseries of the subscriber at the Rising Sun Village, near Philadelphia. S. MAUPAY.

Philadelphia, March 1. 2m

N. B. Orders addressed to him at either of the above places will be promptly attended to.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will meet for drill and inspection in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 15th inst.*, at 10 o'clock precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. A full attendance of the members si requested, as an Election for Officers will be held on said day.

By order of the Captain.

ALEXANDER COBEAN, *O. S.*

May 3. tp

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending hereafter to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, respectfully tenders his services to his old friends and clients, and the public generally. Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Forney's Hotel.

MOSES M'LEAN.

April 5. 4t

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

☞Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

☞Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11. tf

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wareroom, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the

New York and Philadelphia Fashions,

quarterly: and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment. DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15. 3m

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same: and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

N. BUSHEY, *Adm'r.*

April 12. 6t

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Depots:

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

☞Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

☞Instructions given in the art.

☞A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 8. 1y

TO PARENTS.

Dr Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a certain and speedy cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints of children, and all derangements of the stomach or bowels, caused by imprudence or error in diet. It has effected cures in the worst cases of these complaints—even where hope had almost fled—snatched a tender infant from an early grave, and called forth the exclamation, "it has saved the child." The Proprietor of this medicine begs leave to state—It is something which he has used extensively in private practice for a number of years, and believes that it has saved many lives by its timely use. Every person afflicted with these complaints, are invited to try one bottle of it, which is warranted to give relief. Pamphlets containing full directions and certificates of cures accompany each bottle.

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 26. 3t

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

SHAFTBURY, Vt., Aug. 3, 1840.

Dr. Jayne:—Dear Sir.—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your Hair Tonic, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I had been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed, it is constitutional with my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I, however, commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION." J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

May 3. 3t

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SAYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work

☞Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.☜

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 230 BALTIMORE-ST.,

North West corner of Charles, Baltimore,

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of *Clothing ready made* of superior style and workmanship

NO VARIATION IN PRICES, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large assortment of *CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES*, and *TAILORS' TRIMMINGS*, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19. 2m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

254 *Market Street, Philadelphia,*

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,
254 *Market Street.*

Sept. 28. 1y

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia,

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

☞T & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout a their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. 3m

Hover's First Premium INK,

No. 87. North Third street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Ink, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend on its superior quality.

HOVER'S ADAMANTINE CEMENT, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c., useful to every Housekeeper, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

☞Pamphlets, containing the numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer.

Feb 1—1y.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company*, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay $2--50 for five years, and $1,50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C MILLER, *Pres't.*

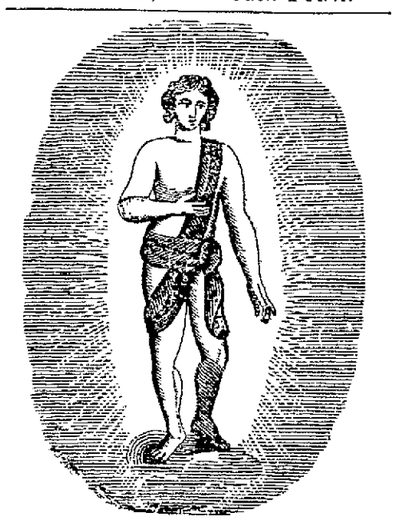
A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 5. 6m

☞The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., *General Agent for Adams County.*

James A. Thompson,	*Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler,	*do.*
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart,	*Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq.	*New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq.	*Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort,	*Straban township.*
Abraham King, Esq.	*Hunterstown.*
David Blythe, Esq.	*Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman,	*Arendtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	*Bendersville.*
Abel T. Wright,	*do.*
Dr. D. Mellinger,	*East Berlin.*
Abraham Scott,	*Cash Town.*



M'Allister's Ointment.

IT has POWER to cause all external SORES, SCROFULOUS humors, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their putrid matters, and then heals them.

It is rightly termed All healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the bench, Aldermen, Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest condition, and multitudes of the poor use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one universal voice—saying, "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system.—But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. It is curing persons of Consumption continually.

HEADACHE.—The salve has cured persons of the headache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regular every week so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear-Ache are helped with like success.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes also immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver Complaint, pain in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. (This ointment is the true remedy.) It is a sure sign of disease to have cold feet

IN SCROFULA, OLD SORES, ERYSIPELAS, SALTRHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSIONS, PAIN—ALSO, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES and of the SPINE. THERE IS NO MEDICINE NOW KNOWN AS GOOD.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of 15 or 20 doctors. One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of ointment cured them.

BALDNESS.—It will restore the hair sooner than any other thing.

BURNS.—It is the best thing in the world for burns. (Read the direction around the box.)

WORMS.—It will drive every vestige of them away. (Read the direction around the box.)

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and safe in the expulsion of worms.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO.
Sole proprietors of the above medicine.

CAUTION.—No OINTMENT will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister, or James M'Allister, & CO., are written with a pen upon every lable.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENT.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 29. 3m

NewspaperArchive.com

THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 17, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, *of Cumberland Co.*

☞The opposition to Mr. M'CONAUGHY, as a School Director, at our late Charter election, we omitted to state, was on account of an unfounded report, generally circulated, that he was opposed to the School System—and not from any personal or political considerations.

State and County Taxes.

The Commissioners of this County have issued a Circular, giving notice that they will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for 1847, which may be paid to the Collectors on or before the 9th of July next.

Hover's Writing Ink.

We have been using for some time past, the Writing Ink of Mr. HOVER, of Philadelphia, whose advertisement is in our paper—and consider it due to Mr H. to say that we have never used an article equal to it in quality.

From the Army.

Accounts from Gen Scott's division of the Army are to the 29th April. After the battle of Cerro Gordo, the army proceeded to the town of Jalapa, which surrendered without resistance, and further on to the celebrated castle and town of Perote, which also at once was given up to Gen. Worth. An immense number of small arms, the big gun of the castle and city, and ammunition, were taken possession of. Perote is 36 miles beyond Jalapa, 108 from Vera Cruz, and 171 from the city of Mexico.

Gen. Worth was still steadily advancing towards the Capital. The Mexicans were throwing up some breastworks around the City, but nothing like a regular system of defence had been as yet undertaken. Not only the Government but the citizens appear, with all their boastings, to have become stupefied at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know not which way to turn nor what to do. Santa Anna appears to have lost much of their confidence, and he is openly accused of cowardice or treachery. We have no particular account of where he is, or what doing. It was rumored that one of our wagon trains between Vera Cruz and the army had been captured by the Mexicans, and the guard cut to pieces. A few cases of *vomito* are said to have occurred at Vera Cruz, but in a very mild form.

☞From Gen. Taylor's division of the Army we have dates to the 10th ult. It was said to be the intention of Gen. Taylor to move for Zacatecas and San Luis on the 7th of May, and that he had been reinforced from Matamoras and Camargo by 4,000 men. He had advanced 3,000 men to Incarnacion, and the remainder of his forces still remained at Agua Nueva.

☞Our loss at the battle of Cerro Gordo is stated now to have been about 350 killed and wounded.

☞Gen. John Spear Smith, of Baltimore, has offered to the War Department the service of a Brigade of Volunteers from Maryland, to serve during the war, and the offer has been accepted The two regiments, which are to compose the Brigade, will be commanded, one by Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Talbot county, and the other by Maj. James O. Law, of Baltimore. The Brigade is to be commanded by Gen. Smith.

☞Week before last, the usual interesting Anniversary and other annual religious meetings came off in the city of New York, attended by large numbers of distinguished clergymen of different denominations. Prominent among the participants in the deliberations of the meeting for the purpose of forming an Evangelical Alliance in the United States, we notice the name of our townsman, Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, who presided at the devotional services, and subsequently actively participated in the discussions of the conference. The Slavery question, as usual, was the great obstacle to harmonious action, and gave rise to much anxious and interesting discussion, which resulted in the following declaration:

"That while the Evangelical Alliance admits into its bosom such persons only as are respectable members of evangelical churches, we are nevertheless persuaded that the great object of the association, the promotion of a large Christian union, may be furthered by a frank expression of our sentiments on the subject of slavery. We therefore declare our deep, unalterable opposition to this stupendous evil, and we hold it to be the duty of all men, by all wise and Christian means, to seek its entire extirpation and removal from the land. Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love."

Distressing.

On the night of the 22d ult. the house of Mr. Stephen Ingram, near Lancaster, Missouri, took fire, and when the inmates were awakened, two sides of the house, including the door, were enveloped in flames. Mr. Ingram escaped, but his wife and six children perished!

☞Lieut. JULIAN MAY was mortally wounded in one of the charges at Cerro Gordo. He was a brother of Col. May, whose gallant charge at Resaca de la Palma excited so much admiration.

☞The two Pennsylvania regiments were engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo. The 1st Regiment had 9 men wounded, and the 2d Regiment 12 wounded—most of them mortally.—We have noticed no report of any having been killed on the field.

Extra Session.

The Washington Union positively contradicts the rumor that an extra session of Congress was about to be called.

Virginia Election.

Certain accounts have now been received from 13 of the 15 Congressional Districts.—The Whigs have elected SIX Members of Congress, being a GAIN OF FIVE; the Locos have elected Seven. In the other two Districts, the result is still doubtful.

☞It is now rendered highly probable, that the WHIGS WILL HAVE A MAJORITY in THE NEXT CONGRESS, which meets in December.

☞The Mexican Colors and Standards, taken at the capture of Vera Cruz, have been deposited at the War Department, Washington, by the gallant Col. Bankhead, who was charged with their delivery by Gen. Scott.

☞There are some hopes now entertained, that Gen. SHIELDS, who was so dreadfully wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, may recover.

Latest from Mexico.

Late accounts from the Capital mention, that the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session, immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo. The strongest resolutions were adopted, and all breathe defiance. One of them declares any individual a traitor, who, either in his private capacity or invested with any authority, may enter into treaties with the U. States of America. They decreed that every place in the vicinity of the Capital should be fortified—and Generals were appointed to superintend the fortifications.

There is a deep animosity by the Mexican people to Santa Anna, since the battle of Cerro Gordo, coupled with the broad charges of cowardice and treachery, and cries of vengeance, and a report had reached Tampico, that he had been captured and killed by his own countrymen.

☞An unknown man, who was going across the rail road track, near Chester, on Wednesday evening, and supposed to be drunk, was taken up by the cow-catcher, and was not observed until the cars stopped at Chester, where he died in a few minutes after he was removed.

☞Prentice says—"General Taylor's name is now at the head of the columns of nearly all the Whig papers in the country. And when was old Rough and Ready ever known to be otherwise than invincible at the head of columns?"

The Prospects of Peace.—The Washington Union has a lengthy article on the present condition of Mexico, and the prospects of peace—After describing her humbled condition, the Union says:

"In this emergency, what remains for Mexico? Nothing but peace. Our advance could not be prosecuted or retarded when their armies were in full strength—while their forts and citadels were replenished with artillery and ammunition—while their arsenals were filled with small arms. What resistance can now be offered, with their armies scattered, the principal officers prisoners or on parole, their munitions of war captured or destroyed, their revenue directed into the coffers of the enemy? With their strength crippled, their resources exhausted, no effective resistance can be offered to the victorious foe. The longer the contest is continued, the more disastrous must be the result. Puebla, San Luis Potosi, even Mexico itself, are now, or soon must be, in our hands."

More Yankee Enterprize.—Hardly was the siege over at Vera Cruz, before the "American Eagle" appeared there. In that paper, a Yankee variety store offers a most tempting assortment of goods to the ladies of Vera Cruz. In it, also, is an advertisement of a daguerreotype establishment: the owner states that he is now ready to take faithful likenesses of the gentlemen and ladies of Vera Cruz, and that, by particular request, he is prepared to call at private houses, to take portraits of the dead and wounded! This is a very fair specimen of American enterprize.

While one of the congregations of Utica were on Sunday administering the rite of baptism, in the Mohawk river, a bridge adjoining the scene gave way, and some sixteen persons were precipitated some twenty feet into the river.—One person, Mr. Smith, was killed, and several persons severely wounded.

The immigrants arriving at New York are nearly as numerous as last month, and even more wretched. One ship, the Emanuel, brought 160 unfortunate beings, who, the Captain states, *lived on nothing but oat meal and water* all the passage.

Dr. Lyons, at a large and very respectable meeting held at Cork, expressed a belief that, instead of 210,000 persons having died in Ireland of starvation, (a statement which was denied in the House of Commons,) more than *thrice* that number had perished from actual want! Dr. Collier stated that "two million quarters of grain and a million heads of cattle had left the country (Ireland) lately;" a strange and melancholy fact, when taken in connection with Dr. Lyons' statement, that at least *two millions of people* would be swept away by starvation.

A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that no less than 36,126 persons visited the British Museum on Easter Monday.

A Hint to Volunteers.—One who has "seen the elephant" in Mexico writes that it is much better and safer to volunteer in the dragoons than in any other division of the army. It costs Uncle Sam a considerable amount for a horse, and the commanding officers are extremely careful in exposing them to any unnecessary danger.

Gen. Twiggs.—This officer has been in every hard fought battle during the war with Mexico, except that at Buena Vista. He has borne himself nobly at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo.

A Tremendous Volley.—A letter from Matamoras, in the Bunker Hill Aurora, says that Col. Cushing, on the 12th, had his regiment on parade and made them a speech of an *hour's length.*

Singular Fatality.—A New Orleans paper states that a Mrs. Hart, with an infant child, was in a boat in Chickasaw river, Louisiana; in the same boat was a lady with another infant, who was a companion in the trip. For some cause unexplained, Mrs. Hart became frightened, and leaped into the river with her infant, and both were drowned; but, sad to relate, in her fright it was ascertained that she had seized the infant of her friend by mistake, which perished with her, leaving her own child in the boat with the other lady.

Famine in Madeira.—A gentleman from Madeira informs the New York Tribune that for months past the poor inhabitants of the island of Madeira have been in as deplorable a condition as the suffering Irish. The potato crop has failed for two years; and this calamity, followed by a deficiency in the supply of breadstuffs—in consequence of the rise of prices in this and other countries—has left the poor there without any of the absolute necessaries of life to depend upon. The government of Portugal cannot aid the necessities of the people, as it is as much as it can do to guard against revolution in its own dominions.

Massacre of the Nestorians.—The massacre of the Christians by that monster Turk, Bederham Bey, has been renewed with horrible ferocity. A letter from Mosul, dated March 15, 1847, says he had just beheaded a bishop and a priest, and put several other Christians to the most atrocious tortures. The Chaldeans were in hourly apprehension of a massacre. Nothing has yet been done by the general government to suppress these appalling scenes. The Porte has flattered Berderhan with presents, endeavoring thus to ensnare him; but the barbarous monster is too cunning, and now the Sultan promises to send 40,000 men, to rescue those poor Christians who are yet alive.

Destruction by Fire.—It is said that within the last four months, 129 factories and mills, of various kinds, have been destroyed by fire in the United States. This is more than one a day.—During the same period, only fifteen factories and mills have been burned down in Great Britain, though they are much more numerous there than in this country.

The low postage system seems to be operating with decided success. A comparison of the receipts at fifty-five of the principal offices in the Union during the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1847, with the receipts at the same offices during the corresponding period in 1846, shows an increase of the revenues of the Department of a little over seventeen per cent. The increase was greatest at the Philadelphia office, the receipts of the first quarter in 1847 having exceeded those of the first three months in 1846 to the amount of $3,797. The next on the list is Baltimore, at which the increase was $3,118.

A single family living in Braintree, Massachusetts, has been deprived of a father and two sons by three several railroad accidents, each of which killed one.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	7 75 to	8 00
Wheat,	1 80 to	1 88
Rye,	92 to	1 00
Corn,	94 to	1 04
Oats,	54 to	56
Beef Cattle,	6 50 to	9 75

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. B Keller, Mr. FRANKLIN W. BLACK, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH CORWELL—both of Cumberland tp.

DIED,

Very suddenly, on the 10th inst. SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John H. Culp, of this place, aged 17 years and 2 months.

On the 10th inst., in this place, Mrs. ANNA MARGARET SCHRIVER, widow of John Schriver, deceased, in the 63d year of her age.

On the 25th of March last, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Mr. Henry Butt, of Cumberland township, aged 29 years 6 months and 12 days.

On the 20th ult. after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH RIFE, of Franklin township, aged about 53 years.

In Seneca township Seneca Co., Ohio, on the morning of the 26th April, of Dropsy in the Chest, MARTHA H, wife of George W. Hoffman and daughter of Catharine Durboraw, formerly of Adams county, Pa., in the 27th year of her age.

At Philadelphia, on the morning of the 9th inst. very suddenly, of bilious cholic, Dr. GEORGE M'CLELLAN, one of the most distinguished Surgeons and Physicians of the City, aged 51 years. His loss will be very severely felt.

MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th days of June next,

A Tract of Timber Land,

late the Estate of JAMES NELLY, deceased, situate partly in Adams, and partly in Cumberland counties, near Whitestown, adjoining lands of Simon Yetts and others. The Tract will be divided into

Lots of from 5 to 10 Acres,

to suit purchasers. An indisputable title will be given.

☞Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN J. NEELY, *Adm'r.*

May 17. ts

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOSEPH WILSON, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES EWING, *Ex'r.*

May 17. 6t

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink, I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent. I am yours, truly,

ROBERT HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches.

"Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, January 17, 1844.

"Having used Mr. Hover's Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the BEST which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially it is EXCELLENT for the use of Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.

JOHN LOCKE, Prof. Chemistry."

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

From a well known scientific gentleman.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of superiority, has induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending China, Glass or Cabinet Ware.

CAMPBELL MORFITT,
Analytic Chemist."

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Philadelphia.

May 17, 1847.

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Horehound—for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

Take Time by the forelock, is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons, and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling in the beginning, it may lead to Inflammation of the Lungs and finally Consumption! To all who have a cough, we would say, procure a bottle of Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound. The medicine is pleasant to take, and it may save you years of suffering.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for $2 50.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

☞The above medicine is for sale by S. H Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

May 17. 1t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of

One and one-half per Cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treas'r.*

May 3, 1847. [10] 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,
MAY 4, 1847.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent.

payable on or after the 11th inst

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[May 10.] 3t

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Public Meeting on Tuesday last, that an election will be held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 26th of June next*, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board shall be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy," for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and proper officers will be appointed and tickets prepared for that purpose.

By order of the Board,

H. J. SCHREINER, *Sec'y.*

Gettysburg, May 10. 1t

WM. & C. RUTHRAUFF

WOULD call the attention of persons to the stock of GROCERIES, which are now opened at their Cheap Store immediately opposite David Heagy's Cabinet Ware House. Call and examine for yourselves.

May 10.

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treasurer.*

May 3. tf

SHAWLS of every description can be had very cheap at W. & C. RUTHRAUFF'S Cheap Store in Chambersburg street.

May 10.

A LARGE assortment of good and handsome Calicoes at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12½ cents a yard and upwards, at

W. & C. RUTHRAUFF'S.

May 10

WOODLAND
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday the 22d of May inst.,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

NINETY ACRES OF

CHESNUT WOODLAND,

In Lots of about 10 Acres

each, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas D. Paxton & Co, John Mickley, Levi Pitzer, and George Dewalt—the property of Rev. CHARLES G. M'LEAN.

☞The Sale will be on the premises. Attendance given, and terms made known by

JAMES A. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

May 3. ts

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

DRY GOODS of every description can be had unusually low, in Chambersburg street, immediately opposite Heagy's Cabinet Ware House. W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

May 10.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, under a deed of voluntary assignment, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen township, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT, to call and make payment to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, and those having claims against him, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, *Assignee.*

April 5. 6t

PANTALOONS STUFF still very cheap, and of good styles, including Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Goods. Our motto is "not to be beat." W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

May 10.

COUNTY TREASURER.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and respectfully ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for the office, at their regular Convention.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Gettysburg, April 19.

COUNTY TREASURER.

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully ask the nomination for that office, at the next regular Whig County Convention.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office, its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

IN compliance with the request of a number of friends, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and solicit the nomination at the next Whig County Convention.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Gettysburg, May 10. tf

THE attention of the Ladies is directed to the very handsome assortment of White Goods, (plain, plaid and striped,) unusually large, at the cheap Store of

May 10. W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of plain and fringed PARASOLS, which we will be pleased to show to all who favor us with a call.

W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

May 10.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment. DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15. 3m

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

N. BUSHEY, *Adm'r.*

April 12. 6t

THOSE persons wishing bargains in Thread and Bobbin Laces, Lisle, Swiss and Jaconette Edges and Insertings, Gloves of all descriptions, and any thing in the fancy way, would do well to call at

W. & C. RUTHRAUFF'S.

May 10.

HANDSOME Mahogany-framed Looking Glasses can be had cheap at

W. & C. RUTHRAUFF'S.

May 10.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Schaffter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH SCHAFFTER, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CONRAD ALWINE, *Adm'r.*

May 3. 6t

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "GETTYSBURG AND BLACK'S TAVERN TURNPIKE COMPANY," will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year

GEO. W. M'CLELLAN, *Pres't.*

May 3. td

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH,

OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, is more advantageous *to both the buyer and the seller*, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

☞He has taken the Store known as "M'Clellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware.

QUEENSWARE, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

E. H. DOCWRA.

May 10. tf

NOTICE.

The Bank of Westminster vs. *James Morrison, Jr.* } No. 3, April Term, 1847. Venditioni Exponas.

April 20th, 1847. Monies considered in Court and Rule granted for distribution of the same on *the 25th day of May next.* Extract from the Record.

A. B. KURTZ, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1847. } td

WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged to furnish the Subscriber with WOOD, on account, are requested to deliver it *immediately* at his Foundry, otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

VERY cheap and beautiful styles of *Tweeds*, also Black Goods for men's wear, and Fancy Cassimere, can be seen in Chambersburg street at W. & C. RUTHRAUFF'S.

May 10.

WM. & C. RUTHRAUFF have received a very large assortment of FANS, from 3 cts. to $1 25.

May 10.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

☞They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23. tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

☞Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

☞Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11. tf

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5. 3m

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending hereafter to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, respectfully tenders his services to his old friends and clients, and the public generally. Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Forney's Hotel.

MOSES M'CLEAN.

April 5. 4t

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

Ribbons, Silks, Artificial Flowers,

Lace and Buckram Frames,

CROWNS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE MILLINERY LINE.

G. EDWARDS & SON respectfully invite the attention of Country buyers, to their New and Cheap Stock of FANCY GOODS of every description, adapted for Spring trade; they would especially particularize their assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, which for style and cheapness are unrivalled in the city.

☞The new Spring shape in *Frames and Crowns*, in *Foundation Lace, Willow* and *Buckram*, manufactured as usual; also, *Silk* and *Cotton Ruches*, &c &c.

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON,
37 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

April 12. 6t

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GOOD INTENT FACTORY,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county,

STILL IN MOTION!

THE Subscriber would respectfully return thanks to his old customers for past favors, and would now take this method to inform them and the public in general, that, after a great deal of pains, his Establishment is in complete order; and that he intends continuing the

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

AT REDUCED PRICES:

SATINETS manufactured at 33 to 35 cts.
(Two cents allowed on the yard when the Wool is clean.)
TWEED, (6 quarters,) man'd at 62½ to 75 cts,
do. (3 quarters,) " 31¼ to 37½ "
CLOTH, " 40 to 50 "
LINSEY, " 20 to 31 "
KENTUCKY JEAN, " 18¾ to 25 "
BLANKETS, (broad,) " 95 "
FLANNEL, (colored,) " 31 to 25 "
do. (white,) " 25 "
CARPETING, CARPET and STOCKING YARN, in the same proportion.

Wool Carded at 5 cents per Pound.

☞ Through the solicitation of many, and for the accommodation of the same and others, I have concluded to make stands for

The Reception of Wool to Manufacture,

at the following places, viz.: John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; George Ickes' tavern, Abbottstown; Calab B. Hildebrand's tavern, East Berlin; Francis Lease's tavern, Dillsburg; Geo. Deardorff's mill, Latimore township; William Gillespie's store, Gettysburg.

☞ For the reception of all kinds of work, such as

ROLL-CARDING, FULLING, DYEING, Manufacturing, &c.,

At John Yeatts' tavern, York road; John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; Henry Myers' mill, near New Chester; Solomon Albert's tavern, Hampton; Cornelius Myers', on the road from York Springs to Berlin; Jacob Grass' tavern, Hunterstown.

At the last mentioned places I will attend weekly, on Monday—at the first every two weeks, once. ☞ Persons sending Wool to manufacture will please attach their names and a sample of the goods wanted to the bundle.

As the undersigned is permanently engaged in the business, his object will be to render satisfaction to those who may encourage him with their work. If the work should not prove satisfactory, the goods will be taken back and the highest price allowed for the wool.

☞ Goods at all times exchanged for wool. The highest price paid for wool, one half in cash.

☞ SIX PER CENT. deducted for cash payment.

JACOB A. MYERS.

May 3. 3t

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him; and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET-MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rate as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

☞ All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

☞ COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22. tf

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATHIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wareroom a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the *New York and Philadelphia Fashions*, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ISAIAS J. CULP.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15 tf

NEW GOODS. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

☞ *The Ladies' attention* is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. ☞ Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5. 6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

of the newest styles and richest designs. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at UNUSUALLY LOW prices; making his assortment very full and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 19. 4t

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at *astonishing low prices*—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements; I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.—Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmerette, Cassinett, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS, of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinett. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.—Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this county, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

☞ Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3 tf

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, *Proprietor*

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. 6m

TO FARMERS.

PENNOCK's PATENT SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS invaluable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society, the St. George's and Appoquinemink Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society, of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New-York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We subjoin only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1841.

"Previous to harvest, we had 9 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2.—Two acres of broadcast surveyed together, two bushels of seed to the acre, seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27½ bushels to the acre.

No. 3.—One acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 4.—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 3. One bushel and one peck of seed, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 5.—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed, fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre.

Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone, (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition,) the crop was increased 7½ bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, (3 pecks) make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent, and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent. * * * *

The drill used, was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well, for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHARLES NOBLE.

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., September, 1846.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted.

Henry Musselman,	*Joseph Weaver,*
Abraham Weaver,	*George Morgan,*
Martin Herr, of Pequea,	*Daniel Krug,*
John Weaver,	*John Kachel,*
John Musselman,	*John Grieder,*
David Miller,	*Benjamin Grieder.*

☞ The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights,

on satisfactory terms, by applying to them.

S. & M. PENNOCK, *Patentees,*

Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

May 10. 6m

Whitehall Hotel,

Corner of Main and Beaver Sts. YORK, Penn.

REVISED!

DANIEL MILLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the above well known house, kept for many years by Mr John Welsh and others as a Hotel. The house having recently undergone a thorough repair is now in first-rate order, and the proprietor is determined to spare neither labor or expense in providing for the comfort of those who may favor him with their company. His CHAMBERS will be furnished with every thing that will make them comfortable—his TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can afford—his BAR with the best liquors and other refreshments—his STABLING, which is as large and comfortable as any in the place, will be attended by an attentive Hostler—in short, every thing that can make guests comfortable will be found at *Whitehall*.

Having been engaged for some years in the business, and being determined to devote his whole time and attention to it, the public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone which may be necessary for the comfort of those who may make his house their stopping place.

His charges will be reasonable, to suit the times, and *Whitehall* shall assume, under the care of the subscriber, the character of a *first-rate Hotel at second rate prices.*

☞ Boarders will be accommodated.

York, April 26 3t

PLUMBE'S National Daguerrian Gallery.

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

☞ Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

☞ Instructions given in the art.

☞ A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway, Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st. Boston 75 Court, and 58 Hanover st., Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st., Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, Petersburg Va., Mechanics Hall Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st. Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 5. 1y

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT G. HARPER, *Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 5th day of May, 1846, until the 3d day of May, 1847—both days included.*

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
To balance of Duplicate for 1839, in hands of J. Slentz,	$16	12
Do do for 1845, in hands of Q. Armstrong,	253	90
Borough and Road Tax assessed for 1846,	1027	72
Stall Rent (Market house,)	20	00
Cash received for sale of Engine-house (York st.)	10	15
Do. do: (High st.)	12	12½
Money obtained on loan,	1455	00
	$2795	01½

CR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
By balance due Treasurer at last settlement,	3	72
By orders paid out as follows, to wit:		
Holding Borough Election,	7	00
William Gillespie, Rent of Engine-house, 2 years and 10 months,	17	00
Joseph Slentz, High Constable,	80	07½
Geo. A. Carr, do.	30	00
Sheriff of Adams county, for Engine Property on Middle-street,	917	00
Wm. Simpson, Baltimore, Suction Engine,	450	00
Joseph Trostle, Hauling do. from Baltimore,	10	25
Dukehart & Co. Hose and hauling,	176	48
Henry Rupp, Expenses and repair of Engines,	10	37½
Geo. Little, repairs to Engine house,	20	98
J. G. Frey, painting Engines,	10	50
C. W. Hoffman, Hose Reel, &c.	69	18
Daniel Baldwin—expenses opening Alley,	3	50
Henry Chritzman—opening Alley, removing stable, &c.	15	00
Thomas M'Creary—surveying alley,	2	00
Hugh Denwiddie—painting Town Clock, &c.	11	00
J. Mathias—repairing do.	4	00
Q. Armstrong—Street & Road Commissioner,	93	47½
Do. Fees and Releases,	72	82
S. H. Buehler—removing Engine,		50
S. Witherow—Auctioneer,	2	00
R. G. Harper—Printing,	7	00
D. A. Buehler, do.	7	00
H. J. Schreiner, do. &c.	2	37½
S. Witherow and others—special Constables,	5	00
J. Major—balance due him as Collector,	6	85
Henry Little—arresting vagrants,	3	00
R. W. M'Sherry—merchandize,	5	37½
H. Sell, do.		62½
J. A. Thompson—stone and gravel,	14	72
Do. hauling, &c.	15	87½
J. B. M'Pherson—stone,	1	75
George Swope, do.	4	00
Conrad Snyder, do.	1	87½
John Slentz, do.	10	14
J. Brigell, do.		75
George Trostle—timber,	6	90½
Peter Wortz—hauling,	29	13½
Thomas Warren—gravel,	2	37½
Wm. S. Hamilton—work done for Borough,	18	25
Geo. C. Strickhouser, do.	34	27
V. Haas, do.	1	00
Adam Dersom, do.	4	00
C. W. Hoffman, do.		50½
David M'Millan, do.	3	50
Peter Hoffman, do.	1	04
N. Hoffman, do.	3	00
Samuel M'Creary, do.	3	00
C. H. Redding, do.	1	96
Michael Tsay, do.	19	62½
Peter Lutz, do.	1	50
Henry Rine, do.	4	50
Henry Chiler, do.	2	73¾
Geo. Codori, do.	9	93¾
H & E. Little, do.	20	25
C. S. Swope, do.	11	00
E. Hanaway, do.	5	50
M. Etter, do.		75
Adam Foutz, do.	4	81
J. Piercy, do.	1	62½
T. Frazier, do.	1	00
Burgess and Council,	30	00
Clerk and Treasurer,	30	00
Balance in hands of J. Slentz,	16	12
Do. Q. Armstrong,	29	95½
Do. J. Bowen,	356	51
Do. Treasurer,	25	91
	$2795	01½

1847, May 3. The Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, do certify, that they have examined the items which compose the above account of ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending this day, and find them correct; and that there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of *Twenty-five Dollars and Ninety-one Cents.*

WM. KING, *President of Council.*

☞ *Note by Treasurer.*—A considerable number of the orders in the above account were for services rendered in previous years.

May 10 3t

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy.

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

☞ Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORNEY's Drug Store.

☞ The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER

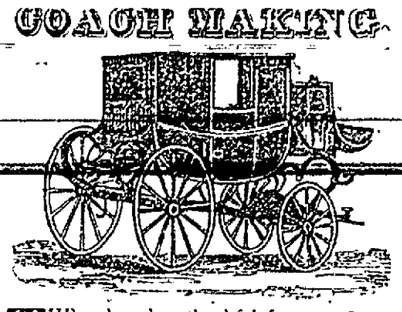
Gettysburg, Nov. 9 tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 31. tf

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's,) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

☞ Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice. ☞

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 230 BALTIMORE ST.,

North West corner of Charles, Baltimore,

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of *Clothing ready made* of superior style and workmanship.

NO VARIATION IN PRICES, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large assortment of *CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES*, and *TAILORS' TRIMMINGS*, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19. 2m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,

254 Market Street.

Sept. 28. 1y

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia,

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

☞ T & C are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb 1 3m

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

Mo & Lo HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb 22 tf

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company*, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz. Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay $2-50 for five years, and $1,00 for survey, and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*

A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 5 6m

☞ The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., *General Agent for Adams County.*

James A. Thompson,	*Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler,	*do.*
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart,	*Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq.	*New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq.	*Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort,	*Straban township.*
Abraham King, Esq.	*Hunterstown.*
David Blythe, Esq.	*Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman,	*Arendtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	*Bendersville.*
Abel T. Wright,	*do.*
Dr. D. Mellinger,	*East Berlin.*
Abraham Scott,	*Cash Town.*

M'Allister's Ointment.

IT has POWER to cause all external SORES, SCROFULOUS humors, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their putrid matters, and then heals them.

It is rightly termed All healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the bench, Aldermen, Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest condition, and multitudes of the poor use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one universal voice—saying, "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system.—But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. It is curing persons of Consumption continually.

HEADACHE.—The salve has cured persons of the headache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regular every week so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear-Ache are helped with like success.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes also immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver Complaint, pain in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. (This ointment is the true remedy.) It is a sure sign of disease to have cold feet.

IN SCROFULA, OLD SORES, ERYSIPELAS, SALTRHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSIONS, PAIN—ALSO, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES and of the SPINE, THERE IS NO MEDICINE NOW KNOWN AS GOOD.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of 15 or 20 doctors. One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of ointment cured them.

BALDNESS.—It will restore the hair sooner than any other thing.

BURNS.—It is the best thing in the world for burns. (Read the direction around the box.)

WORMS.—It will drive every vestige of them away. (Read the direction around the box.)

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and safe in the expulsion of worms.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO.

Sole proprietors of the above medicine.

CAUTION.—No OINTMENT will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister, or James McAllister & CO. are written with a pen upon every table.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

AGENT—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg, Pa.

May 3 1m

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

A Detailed Account of the Battle.

In the New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst., we find the following general description of the battle, founded on information furnished by Captain Hughes, of the Topographical Corps:

On the arrival of the other division of the army at the encampment of Gen. Twiggs, on the 16th of April, Gen. Scott, after taking a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, determined to storm them. The position occupied by the enemy was regarded by them as impregnable, and truly to any other than American soldiers it must have appeared an insurmountable and impracticable undertaking to carry it by storm or take it by strategy.

The road from Vera Cruz, as it passes the Plan del Rio, which is a wide rocky bed of a once large stream, is commanded by a series of high cliffs, rising one above the other, and extending several miles, and all well fortified. The road then debouches to the right, and, curving around the ridge, passes over a high cliff, which is completely enfiladed by forts and batteries. This ridge is the commencement of the *Terra Templada*—the upper or mountainous country.

The high and rocky ravine of the river protected the right flank of the position, and a series of most abrupt and apparently impassable mountains and ridges covered their left. Between these points, running a distance of two or three miles, a succession of strongly fortified forts bristled at every turn, and seemed to defy all bravery and skill. The Cerro Gordo commanded the road on a gentle declination, like a glacis, for nearly a mile. An approach in that direction was impossible. A front attack must have terminated in the almost entire annihilation of our army. But the enemy expected such an attack, confiding in the desperate valor of our men, and believing that it was impossible to turn their position to the right or left. Gen. Scott, however, with the eye of a skillful General, perceived the trap set for him, and determined to avoid it. He therefore had a road cut to the right, so as to escape the front fire from the Cerro, and turn his position on the left flank. This movement was made known to the enemy by a deserter from our camp, and consequently a large increase of force under Gen. Vega, was sent to the forts on their left.

Gen. Scott, to cover his flank movements, on the 17th of April, ordered forward Gen. Twiggs against the fort on the steep ascent, in front and a little to the left of the Cerro. Col. Harney commanded this expedition, and at the head of the rifles and some detachments of infantry and artillery, carried this position under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. Having secured this position in front and near the enemy's strongest fortification, and having, by incredible labor, elevated one of our large guns to the top of the fort, Gen. Scott prepared to follow up his advantages. A demonstration was made from this position against another strong fort in the rear, and near the Cerro, but the enemy were considered too strong, and the undertaking was abandoned. A like demonstration was made by the enemy.

On the next day, the 18th, Gen. Twiggs was ordered forward from the position he had already captured, against the fort which commanded the Cerro.—Simultaneously an attack on the fortifications on the enemy's left was to be made by Generals Shields' and Worth's divisions, who moved in separate columns, while Gen. Pillow advanced against the strong forts and difficult ascents on the right of the enemy's position. The enemy, fully acquainted with Gen. Scott's intended movement, had thrown large bodies of men into the various positions to be attacked. The most serious enterprise was that of Twiggs, who advanced against the main fort that commanded the Cerro. Nothing can be conceived more difficult than this undertaking. The steep and rough character of the ground, the constant fire of the enemy in front, and the cross-fire of the forts and batteries which enfiladed our lines, made the duty assigned to Gen. Twiggs, one of surpassing difficulty. Nothing prevented our men from being utterly destroyed but the steepness of the ascent, under which they could shelter. But they sought no shelter, and onward rushed against a hailstorm of balls and musket shot, led by the gallant Harney, whose noble bearing elicited the applause of the whole army.—His conspicuous and stalwart frame at the head of his brigade, his long arm waving his men on to the charge, his sturdy voice ringing above the clash of arms and the din of conflict, attracted the attention alike of the enemy and of our own army.

On, on, he led the columns, whose front lines melted before the enemy's fire like snow flakes in a torrent, and staid not their course until, leaping over the rocky barriers and bayoneting their gunners, they drove the enemy pell mell from the fort, delivering a deadly fire into their ranks, from their own guns, as they hastily retired. This was truly a gallant deed, worthy the Chevalier Bayard of our army, as the intrepid Harney is well styled. General Scott, between whom and Col. Harney there had existed some coolness, rode up to the Colonel after this achievement, and remarked to him, "Col. Harney, I cannot now adequately express my admiration of your gallant achievement, but at the proper time I shall take great pleasure in thanking you in proper terms." Harney, with the modesty of true valor, claimed the praise as due to his officers and men.—Thus did the division of the gallant veteran Twiggs carry the main position of the enemy and occupy the fort which commanded the road. It was here the enemy received their heaviest loss, and there Gen. Vazquez was killed.

A little after, Gen. Worth having, by great exertions, passed the steep and craggy heights on the enemy's left, summoned a strong fort in the rear of the Cerro to surrender. This fort was manned by a large force under Gen. Pinzon, a mulatto officer of considerable ability and courage, who seeing the Cerro carried, thought prudent to surrender, which he did, with all his force. Gen. Shields was not so fortunate in the battery which he attacked, and which was commanded by Gen. La Vega. A heavy fire was opened on him, under which the fort was carried with some loss by the gallant Illinoisians, under Baker and Bennett, supported by the New Yorkers, under Burnett. Among those who fell under this fire was the gallant General, who received a grape shot through his lungs, by which he was completely paralyzed, and, at the last accounts, was in a lingering state. On the enemy's right, Gen. Pillow commenced the attack against the strong forts near the river. The Tennesseans, under Haskell, led the column, and the other volunteer regiments followed. This column unexpectedly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery, by which Haskell's regiment was nearly cut to pieces, and the other volunteer regiments were severely handled. Gen. Pillow withdrew his men, and was preparing for another attack when the operations at the other points having proved successful, the enemy concluded to surrender. Thus the victory was complete, and four Generals, and about 5,000 men were taken prisoners by our army. One of their principal Generals, and a large number of other officers, killed.

The Mexican force on this occasion certainly exceeded our own. The Mexican officers admitted that Santa Anna had 8,000 men in the lines, and 6,000, including 2,000 lancers, outside of the entrenchments. Gen. Scott's force was about 8,000, Gen. Quitman's brigade not having arrived in time to take part in the engagement. Gen. Ampudia was second in command of the Mexicans, and superintended the operations of the enemy. When the Cerro was carried he was seen retreating on a fine white charger, his hat falling off as he galloped away. Many of the Mexicans escaped by a by-path which runs off from the main road between the Cerro and the fort carried by Gen. Worth. As to Santa Anna and Canalizo, they retreated in time to escape by the main road. Their conduct was regarded as most cowardly. Some of the Mexican officers who were taken prisoners do not hesitate to attribute their defeat to the cowardice or corruption of Santa Anna. The infantry that fought so well at Buena Vista, all the regular artillerists of the Republic, including several able naval officers, were present. Some of the officers whom Gen. Scott released at the capitulation of Vera Cruz, without extorting a parole on account of their gallantry, were found among the killed and wounded. A gallant young officer named Halzinger, a German by birth, who extorted the admiration of our army in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, by seizing a flag which was cut down by our balls and holding it up in his hands until a staff could be procured, had been released by Gen. Scott without a parole. He was found among the desperately wounded at Cerro Gordo.

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was about as large as our own, but in addition to this, the loss of 6,000 prisoners and some of their best officers.—Our army captured about thirty pieces of beautiful brass cannon, of large calibre, and mostly manufactured at the Royal Foundry at Seville.

A large quantity of fixed ammunition, of very superior quality, was also taken.

The private baggage and money chest of Santa Anna, containing $20,000, was also captured. The latter was delivered over to the Pay Department. The volunteers who were employed in carrying the specie into camp cracked many a joke over the prospect of soon being paid off in Mexican coin and free of expense to Uncle Sam.

When our forces had carried the various positions of the enemy, and the road was cleared, Gen. Twiggs started in hot pursuit of the fugitive Santa Anna, and pressed close upon his heels. A strong position, five miles west of Cerro Gordo, fortified and defended by a fine battery of long brass guns, was abandoned by the enemy and occupied by our troops. Gen. Twiggs bivouacked within three miles of the lovely town of Jalapa.

In concluding our imperfect sketch of this brilliant achievement, we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the extraordinary deeds of our gallant army and able General. Scarcely a month has elapsed since our troops, under Scott, landed on the enemy's shores. In that time a strong walled city has been captured, together with an impregnable fortress; a pitched battle has been fought under the most unfavorable circumstances, and against the most formidable natural defences; twelve thousand prisoners have been taken, including some half a dozen general officers; five hundred splendid cannon, and an immense amount of munitions of war have been added to the national trophies. Truly, such results are glorious testimonials of the valor of our soldiers, and of the skill, gallantry, and perseverance of the accomplished General who led them.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL VICTORY.

Capture of Tuspan—Com. Tatnall, Lieut. Parker and others wounded.

We have the New Orleans Times of Monday, the 3d inst., and extras from the New Orleans Delta and Picayune, of the same date, from which we make extracts. The Picayune (extra) says:

Captain Jackson reports that on the day of sailing he fell in with the American Squadron, twenty-five miles north of Vera Cruz, Commodore Perry in command. The squadron was returning from the Tuspan expedition. The Gen. Patterson was boarded from the U. S. Steamer Scorpion and received a mail.

Captain Jackson learned that Tuspan was taken on the 19th April, after a severe resistance from the Mexicans. The Americans had four men killed and about fourteen wounded. Among the wounded were four officers, namely, Com. Tatnall, slightly; Lieut. Parker, severely; Lieut. Hartstone, slightly; and Passed Midshipman Lowne, slightly. The last name is doubtless incorrectly reported. There is a passed Midshipman Lowry on the Navy Register.

The guns of the Mexicans at Tuspan were all spiked and the place rendered defenceless. It was then abandoned.

An Incident at Incarnacion.—A volunteer in the Illinois regiment, under Gen. Taylor, describes his visit to Incarnacion after the defeat of Santa Anna. He says:

"On the 1st and 2d instant, I accompanied an expedition under the command of Cols. Belknap and Bissell, to Incarnacion, where we found a wretched spectacle—several hundred Mexicans wounded, attended by gaunt, lean, hunger-stricken soldiers and women. On the road we saw many dead, and many at the point of death from hunger, thirst, and cold. There is no water between Agua Nueva and Incarnacion, and the horrors of Santa Anna's retreat over this arid desert of forty miles must have been indescribably terrific. We picked up a man, and a woman with a child at her breast, of whom the first had not tasted food or water in seven days. He died a few miles this side of Incarnacion.

"We took another into the town or rancho. There we found many suffering for want of food. We relieved their wants like good Samaritans. The Mexican wounded officers, of whom many are superior men, seemed to be deeply affected by our kindness. I was much interested in Lieut. Francisco Contreras, fifteen years old, from the city of Mexico. He was severely wounded, and bore his pains with a stoic's fortitude, and a smile of most touching sweetness. His features were classically beautiful, and his head such as Spurzheim would have contemplated with rapture. Many of us left him to his destiny with a pang of regret that such a vision of beauty and heroism should be so transitory to our senses. The conduct of our men and officers to the enemy's wounded and to prisoners, both on the field of battle and after the conflict, was such as to make me proud of my countrymen."

The Hospitals at Vera Cruz.—We were told last evening that there were between a thousand and twelve hundred sick soldiers in the hospital at this place, but that the deaths were comparatively few. Many of these men are completely prostrated, worn down with disease, and the nature of the climate is such as to make a change absolutely necessary to bring them up again. To enable them effectually to recover, discharges are given in every case where the certificate of the physician to that effect is given. Several hundreds have already been sent home, and we notice too that many of the volunteer officers are retiring from service because of ill health.—*American Eagle of April 20th.*

Santa Anna's Leg.—The only part of the redoubtable Santa Anna that *wouldn't* run, says the New York Sun, was his wooden leg. This heroic limb, to the honor of the grand army, stuck to the state carriage and dinner table, while its cowardly fellow fled. By the way, in seizing Santa Anna's hot dinner, Gen. Scott has taken another "hasty plate of soup."

Gen Scott's Orders.—The spirit of Lundy's Lane, of Bridgewater, and of Queenstown, pervades the General Orders of the gallant Scott issued the day before the battle of "Cerro Gordo." The calm determination, heroic resolve, firm purpose, and judicious foresight displayed in this document, must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American. In Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." He never permits a doubt to cross the high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—no return. "The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned." And then he is not satisfied with a bare victory. He will not stop his onward course, and quietly repose on his laurels until he is reinforced; but he pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle, nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons; but with the determination to reap the benefit as well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his column upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit, until there is not one left to follow. Glory, then, to WINFIELD SCOTT! And forever silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unfailing in resources and wisdom!—*New Orleans Delta.*

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The dates from the city of Mexico state that Gomez Farias has been removed from power, a bill having passed Congress, 38 to 3, in favor of suppressing the Vice Presidency of the Republic, previous to Santa Anna leaving the capital. On the day after his departure Pedro Amago was chosen as his substitute, receiving 60 votes, and Almonte only 11.

Amago took the oath and entered upon his duties as a substitute on the 2d of April. The next day he held a consultation with various military officers and distinguished individuals on the propriety of fortifying the capital. Opinions were generally expressed that works should be immediately commenced, and the Government had charged the principal Engineer to prepare the plans for the fortifications in two days.

The inaugural address of Amago, and the address of Santa Anna to the Constituent Congress are published in the Picayune. The first discloses fully the views of the acting Executive in regard to the war, and the other will rank among Santa Anna's able productions.

All the speeches and public addresses breathe fierce and determined hostility to this country, and exclude all thoughts of peace. A guerilla warfare is strenuously advocated by the leading members of Congress.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a Washington letter of the following purport:

To conquer Mexico we must take it in detail—conquer each separate State, and make a separate treaty with each, and keep an army in it for the maintenance of peace. All this will constitute a twenty years' job. Not one officer of the army, who has been lately in Mexico, not a single individual who is acquainted with the present condition of things in Mexico, predicts or expects a peace. A general officer of the army, who has rendered active services during the war, at the head of the Quarter Master's Department, gives it as his opinion, it is said, that the war will not end for five years. Whatever Santa Anna could at one time have done towards the conclusion of a peace, he is now powerless for that purpose. Were he to conclude a peace to-day, he would lose his power to-morrow.

Speculations are, I see, revived concerning the Island of Cuba. The "Queen of the Indies," as Cuba has been called, is in a condition far from being settled or permanent. The inhabitants are content with Spanish dominion, but would prefer liberty to any foreign dominion. They apprehend that Spain cannot long maintain her dominion over the island, and that its owpership must be transferred to Great Britain,—of which measure, emancipation of slaves would be the immediate, and, as the inhabitants suppose, ruinous consequences. In this state of things the Creoles again express a desire, it is said, that the United States should become their ally or protector.

The United States will certainly never permit Cuba to go under the dominion of Great Britain. The Government of the United States will never surrender to a foreign naval power the *key of the Gulf of Mexico.* Cuba must remain as she is: become independent; or become a Territory or State of the American Union.

The American Flag, published at Matamoras, says that Col. CUSHING has received orders from Gen. TAYLOR, desiring him to call on the Alcaldes of that place, and demand indemnification for the destruction of public property of the United States by Mexican robbers in that Department of the Republic. The Flag says—"The proportion of this Department is $47,500, and can be liquidated in mules at $20 a head, beef cattle at 10, or corn at 3 per *fanega*, (three bushels.)" Several other Departments will be called upon in the same manner.

The Nashville Union declares that General Taylor is "indebted for *the distinction he has acquired to the favor of the Administration in giving him the opportunity to acquire it.*"

And, therefore, the "Nashville Union" thinks that old Rough and Ready should be very grateful to his Excellency the President. If this principle were carried out, Washington should be considered a debtor to George the Third for giving the Americans an opportunity to distinguish themselves by resisting his tyranny; the physician who sets a broken limb should consider himself under obligation to the person who broke it; the lawyer who makes a reputation in the prosecution of a criminal, should be indebted to him for committing a crime; the firemen who distinguish themselves at a conflagration must be indebted to the incendiary who caused it; and, above all, Gen. Taylor is more indebted to Santa Anna than to Mr. Polk for the opportunities of distinguishing himself in Mexico.—*Tribune.*

But how could Santa Anna have given Gen. Taylor the opportunity of distinguishing himself if the President had not sent Santa Anna into Mexico to head her Army? So, view it as you will, Rough and Ready is indebted to Mr. Polk for the chance of winning the victory of Buena Vista.—*Nat. Int.*

Victims of Famine.—Two millions of human beings, according to the Dublin Nation, are destined to perish by this year's famine in Ireland! a population sufficient for a powerful State—and two-thirds of our own at the time of the revolutionary struggle. The mind shudders at the bare contemplation of the fact: what then must be the feelings of the spectators of the horrible calamity?

A YEAR OF WAR.

Saturday and Sunday week were respectively the anniversaries of the battles of *Palo Alto* and *Resaca de la Palma*—the first regular conflicts which took place between the troops of the U. States and Mexico during the present War. One year of strife has since passed by—the work of death and destruction has been zealously prosecuted, and what has been gained? Martial Glory? Yes—as much as can be acquired against such a foe. Territory too has been overrun—Cities have been taken—the laurels of *Monterey* and *Buena Vista*—of *Vera Cruz* and the last victory of *Cerro Gordo*, whose narrative is communicated to our readers in this paper, have been gathered. This makes all the gain. But reverse the picture. Behold the vast sums of money expended—no slight consideration in itself—call to mind the brave, the youthful and the warm-hearted who have fallen sacrifices to disease in hospitals, or violent deaths on battle-fields—visit in imagination the houses of mourning in our own land made melancholy by these fruits of war—think upon the widows and orphans—bereaved parents and sorrowing relatives, who will never forget this struggle, and will have one dark day at least in every future year on which the memory of their loss will return, and is the grand result a cause of triumph and congratulation? True—the enemy has suffered even more; Mexicans no doubt have their domestic ties and the affections of relationship as well as we; but does it console our mourners that others have been bereft in like manner as themselves? The authors and provokers of this war, have a heavy account to render. Blood cries against them from the ground on which it has been spilled. Let them look to it. This is confessedly now an "Aggressive War"—a War of Conquest in fact, and the flimsy disguises which were first thrown around it are fast falling away. The people of this country are discontented with seeing forces kept in the field at their expense, not to defend our homes and firesides, but to invade the homes and firesides of another nation. They inquire why it is so—they recognize it as no part of our policy to wage such a contest. It will not do to return the empty shout of "GLORY," nor to boast that we must have a new map every two years to include our acquisitions by War; there is a *moral sense* that must be satisfied, and they who expect to dazzle the American People by visions of Victory and Conquest, will find in the end that they have placed too low an estimate upon their Intelligence, Integrity and Religious Principle.—*York Republican.*

THE MARCH TO MEXICO.

The Pennsylvanian says:

Gen. Scott must before this have entered the Halls of the Montezumas.—He has doubtless garrisoned Jalapa, which is a city remarkable for its healthy location and the beautiful country which surrounds it, as he will all the other towns on the route to the capital. There is no yellow fever at Jalapa.—The next place of importance is Perote, a walled city, containing one of the five fortresses of Mexico, where the State prisoners are confined, and where, we believe, Midshipman Rogers has been detained. The population of Perote is over 10,000. It is distant from Jalapa about 50 miles, and is nearly mid-way between the capital and Vera Cruz.—There is no place of any importance after passing Perote, until you come to Puebla, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, with a thriving population, principally engaged in the manufacture of lead, cotton goods, glass, earthenware, and soap—with numerous and splendid churches—fine Spanish houses, with lofty ceilings and ornamented walls—broad, clean streets—and a cathedral, the interior of which is a perfect blaze of gold and precious stones. Mr. Thompson, in his work calls Puebla "the Lowell of Mexico."—It is a walled city, and is distant from the capital about 78 miles. The only town of any note between Puebla and the city of Mexico, is Cohuila, the ancient capital of a great and independent republic, which contained during the time of Cortez, and, according to his own account, 40,000 houses. It has declined into a town of 6,000 inhabitants. The noted pyramid here is a work of art, which, next to the pyramids of Egypt, approaches nearest to those of nature in magnitude and vastness. Its base covers upwards of 48 acres of ground, or about 4½ times more than the largest Egyptian pyramids. Cohuila is 70 miles from Mexico.

The Capital is a walled city, but is not supposed to be susceptible of a stubborn defence. It is a very wealthy city, and contains a population of 140,000—abounding in fine buildings, costly churches, public squares, and broad and regular streets.

German Emigration to America.—Upwards of 6,000 German emigrants during two weeks in April, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.—The greater part of them seemed to be rather well off. The town of Minden was lately so full of emigrants that it resembled the camp of a wandering tribe; the streets were literally crammed with baggage, and people waiting for the steamers. It is calculated that 120,000 Germans will emigrate this year. The desire to emigrate has extended to districts in Germany where it was never before felt, and among others, to the rich and fertile Saxon province of Prussia.

Incidents of the Battle of Cerro Gordo.

The New Orleans Delta has gathered various incidents connected with the Battle of Cerro Gordo. Speaking of the wounded, it says—

There was a great contrast, which illustrates the superior fortitude of the American character and constitution, between the bearing and conduct of the Mexican wounded and our own. The Mexicans seemed to be utterly prostrated by the slightest wounds, and evinced their despair and weakness by loud lamentations, by crossing their breasts and weeping like children. The Americans, on the other hand, bore their sufferings with manly fortitude, and with scarcely any demonstrations of pain or sorrow; they submitted to the most painful surgical operations without complaining; and, indeed, appeared to feel pride in the consciousness of having given proof of their devotion to the honor and flag of our Republic. Capt. Hughes relates that as he was approaching our Hospital, he met three privates of the Mounted Riflemen, who had just had their right arms amputated, and were quietly walking along whistling and chattering as if nothing had happened. Capt. Mason, a gallant Virginian, the son of the lamented Gen. Mason, who fell in a duel some years ago, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball. Shortly after undergoing amputation, this brave officer received his friends with great cheerfulness, and indulged in many a lively jest over his mishap.

Major Sumner.—Major Sumner, who led the Rifles in the attack of the 17th on the enemy's advanced position, made a very narrow escape. In the charge, he was struck on the head by a musket bullet. The bullet was flattened to the thinness of a dime, and retained on its surface the print of the Major's hair, and yet, strange to say, excepting the severance of an artery, he sustained no serious injury. The artery was taken up, and at the last accounts the Major was doing well. This excellent officer—accounted one of the best tacticians and disciplinarians in the army—may certainly felicitate himself on the strength of his craniological defences. He will never find any difficulty in getting a liberal policy in any of our life insurance offices.

Mexican Prisoners.—Seventeen Mexican officers were brought to Vera Cruz under a strong escort. The Mexicans on the road had not heard of the battle or of its results, and when they saw the escort approaching, they ran out of their houses to see what it meant. As soon as the well known faces of their own officers, under an American guard, came within view, they seemed to be struck dumb with astonishment and alarm.—Gradually these feelings gave way to sorrow, and their lamentations over the misfortunes and disgrace of their country were loud and affecting.

From the foot of Cerro Gordo to Santa Anna's Hacienda, the roadside was lined with dead Mexicans and horses.—At or near the rancho where Gen. Twiggs overtook the retreating enemy, they lay thick around, and a more horrid scene it would be difficult to picture. Mexicans lay dead in every direction; some resting up against trees, others with legs and arms extended, and occasionally a lancer laying with his arm upon the charger that received his death-wound from the same volley that ended the career of his rider. Some of the prisoners passing through would occasionally halt to view the features of the deceased, and then, mending their gait, regain their place by the side of those who were more fortunate in the fight.

There are speculations afloat, extravagant enough, as to the extent of acquisition to be secured by the war. Thus we hear of the practicability of holding the whole of Mexico under a military government, the expenses to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the Mexican mines and custom duties. The Vera Cruz paper estimates the number of men that will be required to garrison Mexico, in such an event, at forty-seven regiments, or forty thousand men, to be stationed as follows: One regiment at Tampico, one in Vera Cruz, two in Jalapa, six in Puebla, sixteen in Mexico, three in Victoria, one in Matamoras, three in Oajaca, three in Guanajuato, three in Zacatecas, four in San Luis Potosi, three in Durango, two in Chihuahua, one in Saltillo, and five in Guadalajara.

The expense of maintaining this army is set down at fifteen millions of dollars per annum. The revenue from the new tariff is estimated at $13,000,000, and the imposition of a direct tax to the amount of $7,000,000, would suffice for the necessary expenditure and leave a surplus. It is further estimated, if permanent possession should be kept of the country, that the sale of the public lands, by encouraging immigration from the U. States and Europe, would annually amount to more than one-fourth of the above sum.

These speculations are vented with great coolness, as any absurdities may be which are confined entirely to the region of fancy. Nevertheless it is quite time that some understanding were had of the definite ends which the war is to accomplish, and which being accomplished, will leave further operations of invasion and conquest unnecessary. It will be for our Government to dictate the terms of peace, whether that step be taken now or hereafter; and the prosecution of the war for years would put us in no better condition to do so than we shall be in when our troops are in possession of the city of Mexico.—*Amer.*